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Strengthening the security and safety of United Nations premises

Revised estimates under sections 16, 17, 19, 20, 27C, 27D, 27E, 27F, 27G, 30, 31 and 32 and income section 1 of the programme budget for the biennium 2002-2003*

Report of the Secretary-General

Summary

Following the events of 11 September 2001, the Secretary-General took a number of steps to strengthen the security and safety of the United Nations. The short-term measures and related requirements were reported to the General Assembly at its fifty-sixth session in the second performance report on the programme budget for the biennium 2000-2001 (A/56/674 and Corr.1). Those short-term measures have been largely implemented.

The present report contains a set of proposals for the long-term strengthening of security and safety based on a comprehensive review of arrangements at Headquarters and other main locations, supplemented by findings of security assessment missions to the United Nations Office at Nairobi and the regional commissions. The total costs under the regular budget of the long-term measures for strengthening the security and safety of the United Nations have been estimated at $57,785,300 (net of staff assessment), including one-time requirements for upgrading the physical and security infrastructures, acquiring related equipment and other expenditures totalling $44,861,400.

The additional requirements of $57,785,300 are reported to the General Assembly as supplementary budget proposals for the biennium 2002-2003, in accordance with the provisions of financial regulations 3.8 and 3.9. An additional appropriation for the biennium 2002-2003 in the amount of $57,785,300 is requested for the implementation of the proposals contained in the present report.

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* The General Assembly adopted the programme budget for the biennium 2002-2003 in its resolution 56/254 of 24 December 2001.

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I. Introduction

1. Following the events of 11 September 2001, the Secretary-General established the Senior Emergency Management Group to deal with major emergency situations at Headquarters. An Emergency Command Centre was set up to implement immediate administrative and operational measures in case of an emergency. The Senior Emergency Management Group is composed of the heads of departments and offices of the Secretariat responsible for specific functional areas that would be involved in case of an emergency. The Group is responsible for evaluating threats and taking all necessary decisions relating to the security and safety of staff and the functioning of the United Nations, including evacuation of the premises and cancellation of intergovernmental and other meetings. The Group will also advise the Secretary-General on matters arising directly from such an emergency situation. The heads of offices away from Headquarters have been directed to proceed in the same manner and review, in close coordination with the United Nations Security Coordinator, the security and safety arrangements in those offices.

2. Towards the end of 2001 a thorough review of security and safety arrangements at the United Nations was undertaken. The review focused on assessing the present security conditions at the United Nations and potential security threats; assessing various specific threat scenarios and related requirements and emergency operational as well as funding and financial procedures; establishing modalities for coordination during emergencies with the management of the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations Population Fund and the United Nations Office for Project Services; and determining the scope of programmes to train key personnel in emergency crisis management and rapid response to emergency situations.

3. The United Nations Office at Geneva, the United Nations Office at Vienna, the United Nations Office at Nairobi and the regional commissions were requested to assess the present security conditions, determine the measures needed for strengthening security and safety of the premises in the light of the evolving situation and to submit proposals. Those proposals have been further evaluated by the Office of the United Nations Security Coordinator through security assessment missions dispatched to the United Nations Office at Nairobi and to the regional commissions and have also been reviewed by the Headquarters Security and Safety Service.

4. In the course of the security and safety assessment exercise during 2001, the Secretariat identified the most immediate short-term specific needs required to be addressed on an urgent basis. The related requirements, totalling $3,573,600, were incorporated into the second budget performance report for the biennium 2000-2001 (A/56/674 and Corr.1, para. 14). The short-term measures have been largely implemented.

II. Proposals for strengthening the security and safety of United Nations premises at its main locations

5. The long-term requirements for strengthening the security and safety of United Nations premises over and above those already approved in the programme budget for the biennium 2002-2003 are set out below. The proposals made with respect to the United Nations Office at Nairobi and the regional commissions to a large extent address gaps and imbalances in the existing security and safety arrangements to bring them up to the minimal standard security and safety coverage levels. The assessment of conditions of the United Nations premises in New York, Geneva and Vienna has indicated a need for substantial strengthening of security protection to ensure adequate coverage during sessions of the General Assembly, the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council and their subsidiary organs and when United Nations headquarters are visited by heads of State and Government.

6. The proposals set forth in the present report have been made on the understanding that the security of the United Nations at every duty station is primarily the responsibility of the host country. Therefore, the proposals that follow are limited to strengthening the security and safety arrangements inside the area occupied by the United Nations, including measures for dealing with an emergency should one occur. It is understood in this connection that host countries would provide all the required protection of the United Nations outside the perimeter of the United Nations district in that country.

7. The security arrangements of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) and the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA) have been reviewed bearing in mind the policy established by the General Assembly in its resolution 55/232 of 23 December 2000, whereby the Assembly declared that activities that could compromise the safety and security of delegations, staff and visitors could not be outsourced. In the course of the security assessment missions to the three regional commissions undertaken by the Office of the United Nations Security Coordinator, it was ascertained that the contractual security arrangements practised by those regional commissions did not provide sufficient security coverage and could compromise security and safety. On that basis, the proposals set out below include a set of measures for discontinuing the outsourcing of security activities and ensuring the provision of protection inside the premises by the United Nations Security Service, including the establishment of 60 new security officer posts at the regional commissions surveyed. Taking into account the contractual obligations established by the United Nations for 2002, the change in the arrangements is proposed with effect from 1 January 2003, except at ESCWA, where such obligations expire on 31 March 2002.

8. The present report also proposes additional provisions for insuring United Nations premises for the current biennium. While the proposal has no impact on the level of the security and safety of those premises, these requirements reflect the substantial increase in insurance premiums and certain limitations in the scope of insurance coverage experienced since the events of 11 September. The additional insurance costs are estimated at $2.3 million. It should be noted in this connection that the insurance of United Nations premises and/or property at Addis Ababa, Santiago and Beirut is administered centrally by Headquarters as a consolidated contract. Therefore, the related additional requirements for the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), ECLAC and ESCWA, together with those for Headquarters, are proposed under section 30, Special expenses. Insurance of United Nations property in other offices is administered locally. The estimated additional requirements with respect to the United Nations Offices at Geneva and Nairobi are proposed under their respective budget sections. No increase in insurance costs is presently foreseen for the United Nations Office at Vienna or ESCAP.

A. United Nations Headquarters requirements ($36,649,400)

9. The overall law-and-order situation in New York City can be described as normal. It is well under control by local authorities, and there is a low level of crime. However, given the high profile of the United Nations, the overall security risk and/or level of threat to United Nations Headquarters is rated as high, and can be upgraded to very high during sessions of the General Assembly, the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council and their subsidiary bodies and during visits to Headquarters by heads of State and Government. The security situation at Headquarters is complicated by the close proximity of the United Nations district to main transportation routes and residential areas of midtown Manhattan and the absence of a security buffer zone around the district. The Headquarters premises are the property of the United Nations. The complex occupies a total area of 7.08 hectares. Security inside the United Nations district is provided by the United Nations Security Service. The Security Service is composed of 5 Professional, 9 General Service and 190 Security Officer posts, including 14 extrabudgetary posts.

10. As indicated in paragraph 2 above, a thorough review of security and safety arrangements in the Headquarters area has been undertaken in the light of the present security situation in the host country and city. The purpose of the review was to identify weaknesses in the present security and safety arrangements at Headquarters and to provide a blueprint for security improvements with the objective of minimizing security risks. The review has identified the areas, with very specific needs, in which new security challenges must be met on both a short-term and a long-term basis. As indicated above, the short-term measures were initiated in 2001. The long-term measures proposed below relate to the following areas:

(a) Security and safety (access control, safety and security within the premises, detection of explosives, surveillance and response to biological or chemical emergencies);

(b) Building and property management (security of the physical premises, establishment of off-site premises, maintenance of fire and chemical alarm systems and strengthening of related technological infrastructure).

11. The following specific projects have been identified for the above areas to adequately secure the Headquarters premises from external threats, in addition to measures already reported in the second performance report for the biennium 2000-2001 and those approved in the programme budget for 2002-2003:

(a) Safety and security on the premises:

(i) Strengthening the security force and security-related functions: establishment of 56 new posts (54 in the Office of Central Support Services and 2 in the Medical Services Division of the Office of Human Resources Management) are proposed effective 2002. The responsibilities of those posts are set out in annex I;

(ii) Setting up a Security Control Centre within the district perimeter by relocating non-priority occupants of Headquarters space to an off-site location, as well as establishing a back-up centre in a remote location, with a view to providing centralized electronic monitoring of the perimeter, access control points and intrusion detection systems and to coordinate early biohazard responses;

(iii) Installing ballistic partitions and laminations: ballistic partitions should be installed at the General Assembly Hall and the Security Council, Economic and Social Council and Trusteeship Council Chambers, providing a layer of protection between delegates and the public. Furthermore, ballistic film would be installed on the first-floor windows of the Secretariat and General Assembly buildings;

(iv) Strengthening protection of the executive areas: additional measures to reinforce the security of the Office of the Secretary-General and the senior executive floors of the United Nations funds and programmes;

(v) Replacing trash receptacles in public areas with strengthened, blast-proof ones;

(vi) Establishing and maintaining at Headquarters a stock of biohazard equipment, specialized suits and uniforms and related supplies;

(b) Reinforcement of the perimeter and access control: several security deficiencies have been identified in the perimeter of and at access points in the Headquarters district; addressing those weaknesses and requirements would include:

(i) Developing a global United Nations standard identification system: implementing the first phase of the project at Headquarters and the United Nations Offices at Geneva, Vienna and Nairobi; evaluating the first phase with a view to expanding the system to other duty stations subsequently. The project implementation would be managed centrally by Headquarters;

(ii) Installing two prefabricated buildings for screening purposes: one building at the Forty-Second Street pedestrian entrance and another at the Forty-Sixth Street visitors' entrance;

(iii) Acquiring and installing additional baggage X-ray machines and magnetometers owing to the increase in the number of screening points for visitors and affiliated personnel;

(iv) Procuring a tent to cover arriving and departing vehicles at the delegates' entrance of the General Assembly building to replace the current one, which is leased;

(v) Installing barriers (stingers) at all vehicle entrances and exits (the garage as well as ramps);

(vi) Replacing the current perimeter fence, which is highly vulnerable to being climbed by intruders, with a new perimeter fence, supplemented with alarms and closed-circuit television cameras around the entire complex;

(vii) Installing grills and vents on, as well as magnetic contacts on the interior of, all vault grates of the electrical utility and on all utility manholes in the vicinity for alerting the Security Control Centre of any unauthorized access to the premises;

(viii) Establishing an off-site facility for the processing of incoming mail and the pouch, equipped with mail-sorting and bar-coding systems and with equipment to treat mail for biohazards;

(c) Detection, surveillance and preventive measures:

(i) Expanding beyond current time slots, to include weekends and evenings, the coverage provided by the canine explosive-detection team;

(ii) Installing a fully integrated and centralized access control and alarm monitoring system connected to a file server in the Security Control Centre, which would provide coverage of the entire perimeter, indoor open areas and all entrances and exits, and a new digital closed-circuit television system in the Security Control Centre, which would secure every public access door and permit restricted access within the premises of authorized individuals;

(iii) Conducting an extensive overhaul of the present fire alarm system, warden stations and related communications systems, particularly in the Conference and General Assembly buildings; and installing in those areas automatic fan shutdown and fan purge and exhaust systems to ensure the quality and safety of the air on the premises;

(iv) Installing sensors to detect gas, chemical and biological threats and ultraviolet bacteriological controls in selected air streams, as well as upgrading isolation mechanisms and providing for remote control of air vents;

(v) Overhauling the lighting system around the entire perimeter of the Headquarters premises;

(vi) Installing an intrusion detection and alarm system at approximately 300 points or zones. This project would also require fibre-optic rewiring in the basement corridors to provide maximum coverage throughout the premises;

(vii) Irradiating incoming mail and the pouch to guard against biological threats and testing for anthrax exposure;

(d) Technological and other infrastructure upgrade:

(i) Setting up an off-site facility for storage of records and disaster recovery units;

(ii) Establishing local-area network connectivity between the off-site Pass and Identification Office and Headquarters offices, including the Protocol and Liaison Service and the Security and Safety Service, to facilitate paperless processing of requests for passes and identification cards;

(iii) Installing dedicated telephone lines in selected security units and in the Security Control Centre;

(iv) Improving the communications infrastructure, including setting up a one-way paging network, and providing a hand-held emergency locator alarm system for the guided tours; replacing the current radio equipment system at the Headquarters complex with new trunking technology to provide nine channels of communication on the same frequency (as opposed to the three channels currently available), as well as to improve coverage.

12. Additional requirements have also been identified with respect to renewal of the insurance coverage of the United Nations complex at Headquarters owing to higher insurance premiums effective 1 December 2002. Those requirements are estimated in the amount of $918,600 for the biennium 2002-2003.

13. The total cost of the measures proposed above with respect to Headquarters is estimated at $36,649,400; they are set out in detail in annex I. Of those requirements, an amount of $27,952,000 represents one-time costs associated with the alteration and improvement of existing premises and infrastructure systems, as well as with the acquisition of security-related equipment and other non-recurrent security requirements. It should also be noted that out of the total one-time costs of $27,952,000, an amount of $17,028,000 represents the cost of the security improvements originally envisaged in the capital master plan (A/55/117 and Add.1). These are proposed to be brought forward and implemented without delay. The improvements in security and safety set out in the capital master plan are set out in annex II.

B. United Nations Office at Geneva requirements ($16,647,700)

14. The overall law-and-order situation in Geneva can be described as normal. It is well under control by local authorities, and there is a low level of crime. However, given the high profile of the United Nations Office at Geneva in Europe, the overall security risk and/or level of threat for the United Nations Office complex is rated as medium, with upgrades to high and very high during sessions of United Nations intergovernmental organs and the governing bodies of specialized agencies taking place at the Palais des Nations and visits to the Office by heads of State and Government. The United Nations complex is United Nations property, occupying a total area of 47.1

hectares. The security of the complex as well as of the rented buildings occupied by the Secretariat and the United Nations funds and programmes is provided by the United Nations Office at Geneva Security Service. The Security Service consists of 2 Professional and 88 Security Service posts, including 19 extrabudgetary posts, supplemented by temporary assistance resources equivalent to 16 full-time posts.

15. The security arrangements for the United Nations Office at Geneva have been reviewed, and an analysis of risks and potential security threats was undertaken by a task force consisting of representatives of the host country and the United Nations in 1999, resulting in the development of a new security concept. The proposals of the task force and the most immediate resource requirements were reported to the General Assembly at its fifty-fifth session (A/55/511). Subsequently, the proposals to enhance security in the United Nations compound were made in the context of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2002-2003 under section 31, Construction, alteration, improvement and major maintenance, including proposals to reinforce perimeter protection of the Palais des Nations, to construct an entry-control building at the Pregny gate and create an intermediate buffer zone and to install protected doors and additional window shutters and electronic access control systems. The Assembly endorsed those proposals at its fifty-sixth session and approved an appropriation for the purpose in the amount of $2,439,100.

16. The need for accelerated implementation of the new security concept and for further strengthening of security at the United Nations Office at Geneva was reviewed after 11 September. A number of measures for security enhancement, which initially were planned over a longer period of time, are now proposed to be implemented during the period from 2002 to 2005, with a predominant part of them to be implemented during the current biennium. The proposals for the current biennium, in addition to those already approved by the General Assembly under section 31, include the following:

(a) Strengthening of the security force and the security-related functions through the establishment of 1 new P-4 post for the Deputy Chief of the Security and Safety Section and 13 General Service posts, including 1 at the Principal level. The responsibilities of the posts are set out in detail in annex I;

(b) Creation of a security control centre with a provision for adequate technical and communication support;

(c) Provision of full perimeter protection, including reinforcement of fences, traffic-control barriers and access control at the Place des Nations gate and the Chemin de Fer gate; modification of road access to the gates; and installation of a new generalized video surveillance system;

(d) Provision of blast protection to oversized glazed facades, especially around the Assembly building, the Honour courtyard and the E building;

(e) Improvement of underground garage area protection through the provision of additional access controls, video surveillance devices and increased lighting and implementation of the first phase of the intermediate area surveillance system (outside lighting and parking);

(f) Relocation of mail and pouch shipping and receiving operations out of the current location in the inner secretariat courtyard to an outside building.

17. Additional requirements have also been identified with respect to renewal of the insurance coverage of the United Nations complex in Geneva due to higher insurance rates effective 1 January 2002. Those requirements are estimated in the amount of $595,400 for the biennium 2002-2003.

18. The cost of these additional measures to be implemented in the current biennium amount to $16,647,700, including an amount of $14,595,200 related to one-time costs associated with alteration and improvement of existing premises and security structures and the acquisition of related equipment. These costs are detailed in annex I. The further strengthening of the security infrastructure, including additional building protection improvements, partitioning of buildings and implementation of the second phase of the intermediate surveillance system, which are estimated at this stage in the amount of $5.6 million, would be proposed in the context of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2004-2005.

C. United Nations Office at Vienna requirements ($1,619,000)

19. The overall law-and-order situation in Vienna can be described as normal. It is well under control by local

authorities, and there is a low level of crime. However, given the high profile of the United Nations system organizations stationed in Vienna, the overall security risk and/or level of threat for the Vienna International Centre may be rated as medium, upgraded to high and very high during sessions of the governing bodies of the international organizations headquartered at the Centre and visits to the Centre by heads of State and Government. The Centre is the property of the Austrian Government and is leased by the United Nations. It occupies a total area of 18.0 hectares. The maintenance of the Centre is the responsibility of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), while security is the responsibility of the United Nations. The Security Service is composed of 2 Professional staff and 83 security officers, supplemented by temporary assistance resources equivalent to 9 full-time posts. The related security costs are shared by the Vienna International Centre tenant organizations.

20. In accordance with the security standards and requirements established by the Office of the United Nations Security Coordinator, the United Nations Office at Vienna has recently reviewed its present security arrangements and options to minimize the level of threat. The review has identified a need for further threat-prevention measures, in particular along the site perimeter and service areas. The existing perimeter fence is a simple wire mesh construction erected over 20 years ago at the time of the construction of the Centre. It does not meet current security standards. Erection of a new higher and stronger fence around the 400-metre perimeter is required. The new fence would be built on a concrete foundation to prevent vehicles from deliberately crashing through it. It would also feature appropriate deterrents to inhibit climbing or penetration by intruders.

21. An experience of the past few months has also highlighted the need for more thorough screening of persons and vehicles entering the premises. For that purpose, two additional security officer positions are required on a permanent basis: one at a delivery and vehicle access gate and one at the main gate to check visitors entering the premises. Furthermore, four temporary security officer posts would be required to provide coverage of the areas affected by the asbestos removal project, to be carried out over the next six years, given the fact that up to 200 external contractors would be engaged throughout the premises on a continuous basis during the implementation of that project.

22. The total cost of the measures proposed above amounts to $1,619,000, including $1,250,000 in one-time costs relating to the construction of a new fence. The cost of those items would normally be shared among the tenant organizations on the basis of the formula reported in section 27F, Administration, Vienna, of the programme budget for the biennium 2002-2003. The United Nations share of the costs would amount to $370,600.

23. It should be noted in connection with the requirements estimated in paragraph 22 above that the secretariats of the Vienna-based organizations (the United Nations Office at Vienna, UNIDO, the International Atomic Energy Agency and the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization) are still in consultations on issues related to the financing of the requirement of $1,619,000. The Secretary-General intends to proceed with the implementation of the proposed measures subject to an agreement on this issue by the executive heads of the organizations located at the Vienna International Centre.

D. United Nations Office at Nairobi requirements ($862,200)

24. The overall law-and-order situation in Nairobi is under control by local authorities, but the overall security situation can be described as unstable. Demonstrations are common and sometimes turn violent. The crime rate is considered high in Nairobi, with a high incidence of residential break-ins. There are no specific registered threats against the United Nations, and therefore the level of threat to the Organization may be rated as low. However, due to the high incidence of common crimes, the threat to the personal safety and security of delegates, staff members and affiliated personnel may be rated as high.

25. The United Nations complex at Nairobi consists of 24 buildings spread out over a total area of 56.66 hectares. Security is provided by the United Nations Office at Nairobi Security Service, consisting of 2 Professional staff and 69 security officers, including 22 temporary posts. An assessment of the security-related requirements for the complex was carried out with the objective of identifying any deficiencies that might

exist. Following are the measures that need to be implemented to adequately secure the complex against any external threats, in addition to the measures already approved in the context of the programme budget for 2002-2003:

(a) Based on experience with security coverage and bearing in mind the continuing nature of the functions, it is proposed to convert the 22 temporary security officer posts to established posts (with no cost implications);

(b) The main gate area has separate entry and exit driveways with a manually operated barrier on the entry driveway only. Although the existing system provides for an effective means of regulating traffic entering the United Nations complex, it does not prevent any vehicle from entering the complex by force. Therefore, it is necessary to fortify the entrance by installing vehicle-resistant bollards and rapid-deployment barriers;

(c) The current perimeter fence has been in place since the complex was constructed in the 1970s. Normal wear and tear and frequent intrusions in which the fence was cut has made the fence ineffective. The proposal is to erect a two-layer fence consisting of a heavy-duty galvanized protective mesh fence 1.8 metres tall supported by a 3-metre-high electric-alarm fence, fully integrated into existing security control alarm systems;

(d) The video surveillance programme would require the installation of 52 high-resolution closed-circuit television cameras throughout the complex capable of operating in low-light conditions. All the cameras would include intruder alarm activation and tracking capability with automatic video recording. The cameras would be fully integrated into existing security control alarm systems;

(e) There is a need for the installation of a large X-ray machine for the scanning of packages and bulk mail, six walk-through X-ray machines and regular mail-screening equipment. There is also a requirement for 12 hand-held metal detectors and 6 illuminated mirrors on poles for searching the undercarriage of vehicles;

(f) Currently, the complex does not have any public address system to advise delegates, staff members and visitors of an emergency situation within the complex. The installation of such a system would enhance the fire-safety systems already in place. In addition, there is a need to upgrade the fire-safety systems and to replace the old fire extinguishers;

(g) The location of the complex prevents local authorities from effectively responding to a fire. The current fire truck is antiquated and needs to be replaced;

(h) The registration desk for conferences is located in the conference area within the complex. Anybody claiming to be a delegate therefore has to have access to the complex just to get to the registration desk. This in itself is a security issue and a major concern. Therefore, there is a need to establish a preregistration area at the visitors' pavilion to screen delegates before allowing them into the complex and to install blast-proof lamination on the glass surfaces in the visitors' pavilion and the main gate booths;

(i) Security aspects of information technology systems would be upgraded by establishing firewalls between the network and the Internet and installing physical security features in the server room (additional hardware and software);

(j) The acquisition of two four-wheel-drive vehicles is required for rapid response to emergency calls as well as 10 mountain bikes to patrol the complex;

(k) The acquisition of bulletproof vests, hazardous materials suits and biohazard equipment for use by security personnel, as well as firefighting uniforms for the Fire Unit, is also required.

26. Additional requirements have been identified with respect to renewal of the insurance coverage of the United Nations complex in Nairobi due to higher insurance rates in the new biennium. These requirements are estimated at an additional $34,300 for the biennium 2002-2003.

27. The total cost of the measures proposed above for the United Nations Office at Nairobi would amount to $862,200, including a one-time cost of $808,400 associated with alteration and improvement of the security-related structures and the acquisition of security and safety equipment. These costs are set out in detail in annex I.

E. Economic Commission for Africa requirements ($1,011,200)

28. The overall law-and-order situation in Addis Ababa can be described as normal. It is well under

control by local authorities. The crime rate is considered relatively low, and crime is preventable with normal security precautions. There are no specific threats against the United Nations, and therefore the level of threat to the Organization can be rated as low. The United Nations complex at Addis Ababa consists of seven buildings owned by the United Nations, spread out over an area of 11.05 hectares. The security of the complex is provided for by the ECA Security Service, composed of 1 Professional post and 45 security officers.

29. In view of the prevailing security conditions, the assessment of security-related requirements for the complex focused on proper access-control measures and normal security precautions. The following additional measures are proposed to be implemented to provide an adequate level of security for the complex, in addition to the measures already approved in the programme budget for the biennium 2002-2003:

(a) Modification of the perimeter control wall by increasing its height and installing a wrought-iron fence on top of it;

(b) Enlargement of the visitors' entrance area, including the provision of a covered pavilion and access gates for the handicapped, and the installation of a revolving turnstile;

(c) Construction of a small building for registration of conference participants outside the main entrance to improve access control;

(d) Installation of a public address system connected to the security control room in all buildings as part of the warning/alert system for evacuation of the complex;

(e) Installation of a baggage X-ray machine in the mail-sorting unit for checking incoming mail and the pouch.

30. In line with past experience and on the basis of estimated requirements, a provision of $64,400 would be required for specialized security training to be provided from external sources, including training in firefighting and first aid as well as specialized training in managing emergency situations.

31. Additional requirements have also been identified with respect to renewal of the insurance coverage of the United Nations complex at Addis Ababa due to higher insurance premiums effective 1 December 2002. These additional requirements are estimated at $600,600 for the biennium 2002-2003.

32. The total cost of the requirements proposed above for ECA would amount to $1,011,200, including one-time costs of $346,200 associated with alteration and improvement of the security-related structures and the acquisition of related equipment. These costs are set out in detail in annex I.

F. Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific requirements ($691,400)

33. The overall law-and-order situation in Bangkok can be described as normal. It is well under control by local authorities. The crime rate is considered relatively low, and crime is preventable with normal security precautions. There are no specific threats against the United Nations, and therefore the level of threat to the Organization can be rated as low. The United Nations complex in Bangkok is the property of the United Nations. The complex is composed of three buildings, including a new conference centre, occupying an area of 3.16 hectares. The security of the United Nations premises is provided by the ESCAP Security Service, consisting of 1 P-3 and 27 security officer posts, supplemented by contractual security arrangements.

34. In view of prevailing security conditions, the assessment of the security requirements for the ESCAP complex focused on proper access-control measures and maintenance of normal security precautions. The following additional measures are proposed to be implemented to provide an adequate level of security for the complex, in addition to the measures already approved in the programme budget for 2002-2003:

(a) Replacement of contractual security arrangements. Currently, a significant part of the ESCAP security requirements is met through outsourcing. In line with General Assembly resolution 55/232, paragraph 4 (b), it is proposed to discontinue the contractual security arrangements in 2003, taking into account existing contractual obligations for 2002, and to replace them with permanent United Nations security staff. In the course of a security assessment mission to ESCAP, it was estimated that 30 new security officer posts supplemented by resources for overtime and security training, would be required to replace the present contractual arrangements;

(b) Upgrading of emergency response. It is a standard requirement that all United Nations security officers carry firearms when on duty. However, at present this is not the case at ESCAP. It is therefore necessary to provide all security officers with firearms, bulletproof vests and the requisite firearm training. Furthermore, to improve mobility in responding to emergencies, the acquisition of a four-wheel-drive vehicle for the Security Service is proposed;

(c) Upgrading of surveillance and preventive measures. This would include expansion of the existing video surveillance programme to encompass the entire perimeter of the complex; modification of the fire sub-control centre to integrate all closed-circuit television cameras and all motion detectors into the building automation system; installation of infrared motion detectors around the entire perimeter of the complex; and improving lighting in the garage;

(d) Construction of a reinforced off-site mail-sorting and -receiving facility to ensure that all incoming mail is screened for hazardous materials;

(e) Erection of concrete barriers in order to prevent unauthorized vehicles from parking in areas designated as no-parking zones along the perimeter.

35. The total cost of the measures proposed above for ESCAP would amount to $691,400, including a one-time cost of $180,200 associated with alteration and improvement of the security-related structures and acquisition of security-related equipment. These costs are set out in detail in annex I.

G. Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean requirements ($502,400)

36. The overall law-and-order situation in Santiago can be described as normal. It is well under control by local authorities. The crime rate is considered relatively low, and crime is preventable with normal security precautions. There are no specific threats against the United Nations, and therefore the level of threat to the Organization can be rated as low. The United Nations complex at Santiago is the property of the United Nations. It is composed of seven buildings located on an area of 5.45 hectares. The security of the complex is provided for by the ECLAC Security Service, composed of 1 Professional and 14 security officer posts, supplemented by contractual security arrangements.

37. In view of the prevailing security conditions, the assessment of security-related requirements for the ECLAC compound focused on proper access-control measures and normal security precautions. The following additional measures are proposed to be implemented to provide an adequate level of security for the complex, in addition to the measures already approved in the programme budget for 2002-2003:

(a) Establishment of three new posts for security officers to strengthen the coverage of entry points in view of a need for more thorough checking of visitors and incoming vehicles;

(b) Replacement of contractual security arrangements. Currently, a portion of the Commission's security requirements is met through outsourcing. In line with General Assembly resolution 55/232, paragraph 4 (b), it is proposed to discontinue the contractual security arrangements in 2003, taking into account existing contractual obligations for 2002, and to replace them with permanent United Nations security staff. In the course of the security assessment mission to ECLAC, it was estimated that six new security officer posts, supplemented by resources for security training, would be required to replace the present contractual arrangements;

(c) Construction of Security and Safety Unit premises. The current ECLAC Security and Safety Unit is located in the basement of the main building, which does not allow for a rapid response and deployment of security staff in case of emergency. It is therefore proposed that new premises for the Unit be constructed to improve the coordination of security coverage;

(d) Installation of an emergency generator for the exclusive use of the Security and Safety Unit. This proposal envisages a set of emergency lights that are switched on automatically in case of a power failure. These would provide lighting at strategic locations during the time gap between the power failure and the switching on of the back-up generator;

(e) Upgrading of the lighting, alarm and video surveillance systems. The present lighting system is 35 years old. Because of its age it is unstable, does not provide the lighting required by security standards and must be replaced. The current alarm system was installed some 20 years ago. The wiring and some of the detectors have become obsolete and are not compatible with new technologies, which has been causing false alarms. The system requires substantial renovation and upgrading. The current video surveillance system covers only certain strategic points. To provide an adequate level of security, it is necessary to install additional closed-circuit television cameras;

(f) Installation of a public address system. Currently, ECLAC does not have a public address system. This security feature is essential and needs to be installed so that announcements can be made in case of emergency or if the premises must be evacuated;

(g) Installation of X-ray equipment. At present ECLAC does not have X-ray equipment to scan incoming letters and packages. The acquisition and installation of a baggage X-ray machine at a mail-sorting unit for checking incoming mail and the pouch is required.

38. Additional requirements have also been identified with respect to renewal of the insurance coverage of the United Nations complex in Santiago due to higher insurance rates effective 1 December 2002. These additional requirements are estimated in the amount of $122,400 for the biennium 2002-2003.

39. The total cost of the measures proposed above for ECLAC would amount to $502,400, including a one-time cost of $169,200 associated with alteration and improvement of the physical and security-related structures and acquisition of security-related equipment. These costs are set out in detail in annex I.

H. Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia requirements ($1,050,400)

40. The overall law-and-order situation in Beirut can be described as normal. It is under control of the local authorities for the time being. However, it remains unpredictable, with potential volatility due to the past history and the geopolitical realities of the area. The crime rate is considered relatively low, and crime is preventable with normal security precautions. There are no specific threats against the United Nations. ESCWA is located in a commercially leased building. The total area occupied by ESCWA amounts to 0.26 hectares. Security of the ESCWA headquarters is provided by the ESCWA Security Service, consisting of 1 Professional and 13 security officer posts, supplemented by contractual security arrangements.

41. Although the level of threat to the United Nations in Beirut is considered low for the time being, the unpredictability of the situation in the city and the region warrants security preparations for at least a medium level of threat. Therefore, the assessment of the security-related requirements for the complex focused on proper access-control measures, adequate security precautions and proper contingency planning. The following measures need to be implemented to provide an adequate level of security for the complex, in addition to the measures already approved in the programme budget for 2002-2003:

(a) Replacement of contractual security arrangements. Currently, much of the ESCWA security requirements are met through outsourcing. In line with General Assembly resolution 55/232 paragraph 4 (b), it is proposed to discontinue the contractual security arrangements effective 1 April 2002, taking into account existing contractual obligations for the first three months of 2002, and replace them with permanent United Nations security staff. In the course of a security assessment mission to ESCWA, it was estimated that 21 new security officer posts, supplemented by resources for overtime and security training, would be required to replace the present contractual security arrangements;

(b) Upgrading of protective measures, including the installation of a fence and sliding doors to provide protection from demonstrators and threats from the street as well as intrusion from adjacent buildings; installation of metal protection and blast-proof lamination on the glass surfaces on the ground and first floors of the building to protect staff against shrapnel in case of an explosion; installation of video surveillance equipment in the garage and service lift and on the roof of the building to protect against intruders; and installation of lighting on the perimeter wall;

(c) Installation of a public address system in the building as a part of warning/alert system for evacuation of the building in case of emergency;

(d) Acquisition of hands-free communication equipment for the security officers, which at present is not available to officers on patrol and at checkpoints,

(e) Construction of a screening area. Currently, all visitors are screened inside the premises. Construction of a separate screening area outside the premises is required.

42. Additional requirements have also been identified with respect to renewal of the insurance on the United Nations property within the leased building due to

higher insurance premiums effective 1 December 2002. These additional requirements are estimated at $5,400 for the biennium 2002-2003.

43. The total costs of the measures proposed above for ESCWA would amount to $1,050,400, including a one-time cost of $810,200. These costs are set out in detail in annex I.

III. Conclusions and recommendations

44. **The total cost of the proposals on strengthening the security and safety of the United Nations premises in the biennium 2002-2003 is estimated at $57,785,300. Annex I provides a detailed explanation of the requirements by object of expenditure for the relevant budget section. Those costs represent additional requirements over and above those already approved for that purpose in the programme budget for the current biennium. They are deemed to be covered by the provisions of paragraph 11 of annex I to General Assembly resolution 41/213 of 19 December 1986 concerning extraordinary expenses, as well as by paragraph (b) (ii) of section A of the annex to Assembly resolution 42/211 of 21 December 1987 concerning unforeseen obstacles to be treated on an ad hoc basis. Accordingly, the provisions sought fall outside the scope of the contingency fund.**

45. **The General Assembly is requested to approve the following specific proposals for the biennium 2002-2003:**

(a) **To establish under the regular budget 130 new posts, as follows:**

(i) **Office of Central Support Services: 1 P-1/2, 13 General Service (Other level), 36 Security Service and 4 Trades and Crafts posts;**

(ii) **Office of Human Resources Management: 2 General Service (Other level) posts;**

(iii) **United Nations Office at Geneva: 1 P-4 and 13 General Service posts (1 Principal level and 12 Other level);**

(iv) **Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific: 30 General Service (Local level) posts;**

(v) **Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean: 9 General Service (Local level) posts;**

(vi) **Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia: 21 General Service (Local level) posts;**

(b) **To convert 22 Local level temporary posts utilized for security officers at the United Nations Office at Nairobi into established posts;**

(c) **To establish outside the regular budget two permanent and four temporary General Service (Other level) posts for security officers in the Security and Safety Service of the United Nations Office at Vienna, to be financed on a cost-sharing basis by the organizations located at the Vienna International Centre;**

(d) **To approve an additional appropriation under the regular budget in the amount of $57,785,300, broken down as follows (in United States dollars):**

Section 16, Economic and social development in Africa	**85 600**
Section 17, Economic and social development in Asia and the Pacific	**591 700**
Section 19, Economic and social development in Latin America and the Caribbean	**232 000**
Section 20, Economic and social development in Western Asia	**1 045 000**
Section 27C, Office of Human Resources Management	**458 600**
Section 27D, Office of Central Support Services	**9 144 200**
Section 27E, Administration, Geneva	**2 052 500**
Section 27F, Administration, Vienna	**370,600**
Section 27G, Administration, Nairobi	**327 200**
Section 30, Special expenses	**1 647 000**
Section 31, Construction, alteration, improvement and major maintenance	**41 830 900**
Total	**57 785 300**

(e) **To also approve an additional appropriation in the amount of $1,574,900 under section 32, Staff assessment, to be offset by an equivalent amount of income under income section 1, Income from staff assessment.**

Annex I

Additional resource requirements by budget section for the biennium 2002-2003

1. The full resource requirements (net of staff assessment) for strengthening the security and safety of United Nations premises at the main locations of the Secretariat for the biennium 2002-2003 are estimated at $57,785,300 (at current rates), including one-time requirements in the amount of $44,861,400 for upgrading the physical and security infrastructures, acquiring related equipment and other expenditures in the context of the measures set out in section II of the present report. The summary of the requirements broken down by individual budget section and object of expenditure is set out in tables 1 and 2 below. The summary of posts financed by all sources of funding and the additional post requirements are presented in table 3. The additional requirements under section 32, Staff assessment, are estimated at $1,574,900, to be offset by the equivalent amount under income section 1, Income from staff assessment. The estimates relating to staff assessment are not included in tables 1 and 2.

Table 1
Summary of requirements by budget section
(Thousands of United States dollars)

Section	*2002-2003 initial appropriation*	*Resource growth*	*Total revised estimate*
16, Economic and social development in Africa	80 760.1	85.6	80 845.7
17, Economic and social development in Asia and the Pacific	52 804.5	591.7	53 396.2
19, Economic and social development in Latin America and the Caribbean	69 167.4	232.0	69 399.4
20, Economic and social development in Western Asia	49 095.2	1 045.0	50 140.2
27C, Office of Human Resources Management	49 560.4	458.6	50 019.0
27D, Office of Central Support Services	221 793.0	9 144.2	230 937.2
27E, Administration, Geneva	85 677.3	2 052.5	87 729.8
27F, Administration, Vienna	24 088.7	370.6	24 459.3
27G, Administration, Nairobi	11 993.1	327.2	12 320.3
30, Special expenses	69 340.5	1 647.0	70 987.5
31, Construction, alteration, improvement and major maintenance	45 423.6	41 830.9	87 254.5
Total	**759 703.8**	**57 785.3**	**817 489.1**

Table2

Summary of requirements by object of expenditure

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Object of expenditure	*2002-2003 initial appropriation*	*Resource growth*	*Total revised estimate*
Posts	406 099.3	7 410.8	413 510.1
Other staff costs	73 977.1	(290.7)	73 686.4
Non-staff compensation	787.7	-	787.7
Consultants and experts	5 396.0	300.0	5 696.0
Travel of staff	6 275.1	-	6 275.1
Contractual services	36 934.0	1 935.8	38 869.8
General operating expenses	142 779.0	3 642.9	146 421.9
Hospitality	105.7	-	105.7
Supplies and materials	9 418.1	354.5	9 772.6
Furniture and equipment	10 411.8	1 845.5	12 266.3
Improvement of premises	45 423.6	42 206.9	87 630.5
Grants and contributions	22 096.4	370.6	22 467.0
Total	**759 703.8**	**57 785.3**	**817 489.1**

Table 3

Post requirements for security-related operational activities for the biennium 2002-2003

Category	Headquarters		Geneva		Vienna[b]		Nairobi		ECA		ECLAC		ESCWA		ESCAP		Total	
	Initial budget	Proposed[a]	Initial budget	Proposed	Initial budget	Proposed	Initial budget	Proposed	Initial budget	Proposed	Initial budget	Proposed	Initial budget	Proposed	Initial budget	Proposed	Initial budget	Proposed
Professional and above																		
D-1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
P-5	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
P-4/3	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9	10
P-2/1	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3
Subtotal	**5**	**6**	**2**	**3**	**2**	**2**	**2**	**2**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**15**	**17**
General Service																		
Principal level	1	1	2	3	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	6
Other level	8	23	84[c]	96[c]	81	87	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	173	206
Subtotal	**9**	**24**	**86**	**99**	**83**	**89**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**178**	**212**
Other categories																		
Local level	-	-	-	-	-	-	69	69[e]	45	45	14	23	13	34	27	57	168	228
Security Services	190[d]	226[d]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	190	226
Trades and Crafts	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Subtotal	**190**	**230**	-	-	-	-	**69**	**69**	**45**	**45**	**14**	**23**	**13**	**34**	**27**	**57**	**358**	**458**
Total	**204[d]**	**260[d]**	**88[c]**	**102[c]**	**85**	**91**	**71**	**71[e]**	**46**	**46**	**15**	**24**	**14**	**35**	**28**	**58**	**551**	**687**

[a] Includes 45 new posts in the Security and Safety Service and 9 new posts in the Facilities Management Division of the Office of Central Support Services and 2 new posts in the Medical Services Division of the Office of Human Resources Management.

[b] These posts are established outside the United Nations Secretariat staffing table due to specific cost-sharing arrangements for their financing.

[c] Includes 19 extrabudgetary posts.

[d] Includes 14 extrabudgetary posts.

[e] Twenty-two temporary posts are proposed for conversion into established posts.

Section 16
Economic and social development in Africa

Table 4
Requirements by object of expenditure
(Thousands of United States dollars)

Object of expenditure	*2002-2003 initial appropriation*	*Resource growth*	*Total revised estimate*
Posts	62 569.7	-	62 569.7
Other staff costs	2 237.3	-	2 237.3
Consultants and experts	1 931.1	-	1 931.1
Travel of staff	1 733.8	-	1 733.8
Contractual services	1 801.3	64.4	1 865.7
General operating expenses	4 829.5	-	4 829.5
Hospitality	23.5	-	23.5
Supplies and materials	1 697.5	-	1 697.5
Furniture and equipment	2 556.2	21.2	2 577.4
Grants and contributions	1 380.2	-	1 380.2
Total	**80 760.1**	**85.6**	**80 845.7**

Table 5
Post requirements

	Established regular budget posts, 2002-2003	
Category	*Initial budget*	*Proposed*
Professional and above		
P-4/3	1	1
Other categories		
Local level	45	45
Total	**46**	**46**

Resource requirements

Contractual services

2. The provision of $64,400 would cover the costs of specialized training courses for the security staff, including training in firefighting, first aid and other specialized security-related areas.

Furniture and equipment

3. The amount of $21,200 relates to the acquisition of a baggage X-ray machine required for screening incoming mail and the pouch ($20,000) and six illuminated mirrors on poles for the screening of vehicle undercarriages ($1,200).

Section 17
Economic and social development in Asia and the Pacific

Table 6
Requirements by object of expenditure
(Thousands of United States dollars)

Object of expenditure	*2002-2003 initial appropriation*	*Resource growth*	*Total revised estimate*
Posts	45 261.9	495.0	45 756.9
Other staff costs	931.2	(52.4)	878.8
Consultants and experts	718.9	-	718.9
Travel of staff	1 261.3	-	1 261.3
Contractual services	452.4	68.6	521.0
General operating expenses	2 821.7	-	2 821.7
Hospitality	18.6	-	18.6
Supplies and materials	514.2	-	514.2
Furniture and equipment	768.2	80.5	848.7
Grants and contributions	56.1	-	56.1
Total	**52 804.5**	**591.7**	**53 396.2**

Table 7
Post requirements

	Established regular budget posts, 2002-2003	
Category	*Initial budget*	*Proposed*[a]
Professional and above		
P-4/3	1	1
Other categories		
Local level	27	57
Total	**28**	**58**

[a] Proposed positions will be established starting 1 January 2003 in replacement of the contractual security personnel.

Resource requirements

Posts

4. The additional requirement of $495,000 relates to the establishment of 30 General Service (Local level) posts in the Security and Safety Unit for security officers to replace the present contractual security personnel, with effect from 1 January 2003, in addition to 1 P-3 and 27 General Service (Local level) posts for security officers already existing in ESCAP. These 30 additional posts represent an equal replacement in terms of working time of 20 contractual security personnel currently working a 12-hour shift.

Other staff costs

5. The decreased requirement under this heading in the amount of $52,400 is the net result of the discontinuation, effective 1 January 2003, of the present contractual security arrangements ($92,400) and the additional provision for overtime ($40,000) that would be required owing to strengthening of the Unit.

Contractual services

6. The requirement of $68,600 would provide for specialized training courses for the security staff, including training in firearms, firefighting, first aid and other specialized security-related areas.

Furniture and equipment

7. The requirement of $80,500 relates to the acquisition of a vehicle for use by the Security and Safety Unit for rapid response to emergencies ($25,000), firearms ($46,300), bullet-proof vests ($8,000) and illuminated mirrors on poles to screen vehicle undercarriages ($1,200).

Section 19
Economic and social development in Latin America and the Caribbean

Table 8
Requirements by object of expenditure

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Object of expenditure	*2002-2003 initial appropriation*	*Resource growth*	*Total revised estimate*
Posts	55 513.7	225.0	55 738.7
Other staff costs	1 827.7	25.0	1 852.7
Consultants and experts	1 102.5	-	1 102.5
Travel of staff	1 519.3	-	1 519.3
Contractual services	1 331.6	30.8	1 362.4
General operating expenses	5 944.0	(70.0)	5 874.0
Hospitality	23.0	-	23.0
Supplies and materials	1 018.4	-	1 018.4
Furniture and equipment	887.2	21.2	908.4
Total	**69 167.4**	**232.0**	**69 399.4**

Table 9
Post requirements

	Established regular budget posts, 2002-2003	
Category	*Initial budget*	*Proposed*[a]
Professional and above		
P-4/3	1	1
Other categories		
Local level	14	23
Total	**15**	**24**

[a] Proposed positions include three additional posts. In addition, six new posts are to be established starting 1 January 2003 to replace the contractual security personnel.

Resource requirements

Posts

8. The additional requirement of $225,000 relates to: (a) the establishment of three additional General Service (Local level) posts for security officers to strengthen security coverage of the entry points to the compound to permit more detailed checking of visitors and incoming vehicles; and (b) the establishment of six General Service (Local level) posts in the Security and Safety Unit for security officers, effective 1 January 2003, to replace the four contractual security officers,

currently working a 12-hour shift. In total, the 9 new posts would supplement the existing 1 P-3 and 14 security officer posts.

Other staff costs

9. The increase in the amount of $25,000 under this heading would cover estimated additional requirements for overtime.

Contractual services

10. The requirement of $30,800 would provide for specialized training courses for the security staff, including training in firefighting, first aid and other specialized security-related areas.

General operating expenses

11. The decrease in requirements under this heading in the amount of $70,000 is a result of the discontinuation, effective 1 January 2003, of the present contractual security arrangements.

Furniture and equipment

12. The amount of $21,200 relates to the acquisition of an X-ray machine to scan incoming mail and the pouch ($20,000) and illuminated mirrors on poles to screen vehicle undercarriages ($1,200).

Section 20
Economic and social development in Western Asia

Table 10
Requirements by object of expenditure
(Thousands of United States dollars)

Object of expenditure	*2002-2003 initial appropriation*	*Resource growth*	*Total revised estimate*
Posts	41 242.5	581.7	41 824.2
Other staff costs	854.1	59.1	913.2
Consultants and experts	1 386.6	-	1 386.6
Travel of staff	458.5	-	458.5
Contractual services	845.2	22.0	867.2
General operating expenses	2 985.5	-	2 985.5
Hospitality	18.9	-	18.9
Supplies and materials	760.8	-	760.8
Furniture and equipment	543.1	6.2	549.3
Improvement of premises	-	376.0	376.0
Total	**49 095.2**	**1 045.0**	**50 140.2**

Table 11
Post requirements

	Established regular budget posts, 2002-2003	
Category	*Initial budget*	*Proposed*[a]
Professional and above		
P-4/3	1	1
Other categories		
Local level	13	34
Total	**14**	**35**

[a] Proposed positions will be established starting 1 April 2002 to replace the contractual security personnel.

Resource requirements

Posts

13. The additional requirement of $581,700 relates to the establishment of 21 General Service (Local level) posts in the Security and Safety Unit, effective 1 January 2003, for security officers to replace the present contractual security personnel, in addition to 1 P-3 and 13 General Service (Local level) posts of security officers already existing at ESCWA. These additional 21 posts would be sufficient to replace an equal number of contractual security personnel. The security arrangements during nine months of 2002 (1 April-31 December) would be covered by general temporary assistance resources as discussed below.

Other staff costs

14. The additional requirement under this heading in the amount of $59,100 is the net result of the discontinuation, effective 1 April 2002, of the present contractual security arrangements ($408,900), more than offset by additional requirements under general temporary assistance to meet security costs during the period from 1 April to 31 December 2002 ($428,000), and the provision of overtime ($40,000) that would be required due to the strengthening of the Security and Safety Unit.

Contractual services

15. The requirement of $22,000 would provide for specialized training courses for the security staff, including training in firefighting, first aid and other specialized security-related areas.

Furniture and equipment

16. The amount of $6,200 relates to the acquisition of hands-free communication equipment for the security officers ($5,000) and illuminated mirrors on poles to screen vehicle undercarriages ($1,200).

Improvement of premises

17. The estimated requirement of $376,000 represents a one-time provision for implementation of projects for enhancing security arrangements at ESCWA, as follows:

(a) Installation of a fence and sliding doors at the front entrance and on the roof of the building to provide protection from demonstrators, threats from the street and intrusion from the adjacent buildings ($70,000);

(b) Installation of metal protection and blast-proof lamination on the glass surfaces of the ground and first floors of the building to protect staff against shrapnel in case of explosion ($85,000);

(c) Construction of a separate building for visitors outside the premises ($80,000);

(d) Installation of lighting on the perimeter wall ($15,000);

(e) Installation of video surveillance equipment in the garage and service lift and on the roof of the building to protect against intruders ($86,000);

(f) Installation of a public address system that would allow for addressing the delegations, staff and visitors in case of emergency and to notify them if evacuation were necessary ($40,000).

Section 27C
Office of Human Resources Management

Table 12
Requirements by object of expenditure
(Thousands of United States dollars)

Object of expenditure	*2002-2003 initial appropriation*	*Resource growth*	*Total revised estimate*
Posts	30 673.6	158.6	30 832.2
Other staff costs	954.3	-	954.3
Consultants and experts	16.3	-	16.3
Travel of staff	610.4	-	610.4
Contractual services	16 125.6	-	16 125.6
General operating expenses	564.9	-	564.9
Hospitality	8.3	-	8.3
Supplies and materials	378.5	300.0	678.5
Furniture and equipment	228.5	-	228.5
Total	**49 560.4**	**458.6**	**50 019.0**

Resource requirements (at current rates)

Posts

18. The estimated requirement of $158,600 relates to the proposed establishment of two new posts for nurses in the Medical Services Division to cope with additional workload related to vaccination campaigns, training on and enhanced response to bioterrorism and other health hazards, carrying out regular awareness and preparation programmes for staff, and management of the stock of emergency medications.

Supplies and materials

19. The requirement of $300,000 would cover the cost of a stock of specific medications at Headquarters to respond to a biohazard emergency, including: (a) vaccines to ensure immunity against some biological agents and antibiotics and antidotes to be distributed as a first-aid response; (b) doxycycline and ciprofloxacin, the two antibiotics commonly prescribed to treat exposure to the most likely bacterial agents to be used in bioterrorism (anthrax, tularemia and plague); (c) atropine, an antidote used against some of the most likely chemical weapons, such as nerve gas; and (d) rapid-test kits to differentiate between the initial symptoms of anthrax and influenza.

Section 27D
Office of Central Support Services

Table 13

Requirements by object of expenditure

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Object of expenditure	*2002-2003 initial appropriation*	*Resource growth*	*Total revised estimate*
Posts	95 416.4	4 581.0	99 997.4
Other staff costs	6 848.4	(410.0)	6 438.4
Consultants and experts	233.8	300.0	533.8
Travel of staff	560.1	-	560.1
Contractual services	12 891.1	1 750.0	14 641.1
General operating expenses	97 995.0	1 436.2	99 431.3
Hospitality	9.9	-	9.9
Supplies and materials	3 041.2	35.0	3 076.2
Furniture and equipment	3 254.7	1 452.0	4 706.7
Grants and contributions	1 542.4	-	1 542.4
Total	**221 793.0**	**9 144.2**	**230 937.2**

Table 14
Post requirements

Category	*Established posts, 2002-2003*[a]	
	Initial budget	*Proposed*
Professional and above		
D-1	1	1
P-5	1	1
P-4/3	2	2
P-2/1	1	2
Subtotal	**5**	**6**
General Service		
Principal level	1	1
Local level	8	21
Subtotal	**9**	**22**
Other categories		
Security Service	190	226
Trades and Crafts	-	4
Subtotal	**190**	**230**
Total	**204**	**258**

[a] Includes 14 extrabudgetary posts.

Resource requirements

Posts

20. The additional requirement of $4,581,000 would provide for 54 new posts, including: (a) 1 P-2 in the Security and Safety Service for a planning officer to plan and direct the training and career development programme for security officers at Headquarters, offices away from Headquarters and officers assigned to peacekeeping missions, as well as to monitor the implementation of common standards in the field of security and safety; (b) 36 new security officers to handle the increased workload related to screening vehicles patrolling the guided tour routes and monitoring the inside perimeter, and to strengthen the security presence at entry points, reinforce watch-tour patrols within the buildings, strengthen security coverage of the delegations' areas and the Secretary-General's residence, strengthen the Fire Unit and establish a capacity for hazardous material detection and response; (c) an additional 13 General Service (Other level) posts, including the conversion to regular status of 8 posts the incumbents of which perform basic duties of a continuing nature in the Pass and Identification Office, which are currently financed from general temporary assistance resources, and 5 additional posts in the Facilities Management Division to handle the additional workload arising from the processing of incoming mail and the pouch on the basis of specific procedures established to respond to potential biochemical and bomb threats; and (d) 4 additional Trades and Crafts posts in the

Facilities Management Division to accommodate the increased workload relating to the control, servicing and maintenance of the regular and emergency infrastructure systems to respond to biological threats.

21. The 36 additional posts for security officers are broken down by function as follows:

(a)	Vehicle screening	10 posts
(b)	Patrol of guided tours	2 posts
(c)	Inside perimeter and entry point control	10 posts
(d)	Watch-tour patrols within the buildings	2 posts
(e)	Additional coverage of delegates' areas	4 posts
(f)	Additional coverage of the Secretary-General's residence	3 posts
(g)	Strengthening of the Fire Unit	1 post
(h)	Hazardous materials detection and response	4 posts
	Total	**36 posts**

Other staff costs

22. The reduction in resources of $410,000 is the net result of the conversion from general temporary assistance to established posts of eight General Service (Other level) posts in the Security and Safety Service ($424,600) and estimated additional requirements for temporary assistance to supplement the existing security force at peak periods ($214,600), offset by lower requirements for overtime ($200,000) in view of the establishment of 36 new security officer posts.

Consultants and experts

23. A provision of $300,000 is requested for consultancy services to develop specific security-related plans on business recovery and continuation, emergency and disaster management, chemical and biological response and security-related information technology requirements.

Contractual services

24. The provision of $1,750,000 would cover the cost of: (a) external training of security and safety officers at Headquarters ($100,000); (b) continuation of the programme of irradiating incoming mail and the pouch against biological hazards, which was initiated in 2001 ($1,600,000); and (c) testing for possible anthrax exposure of staff in the Mail and Pouch Unit ($50,000).

General operating expenses

25. The estimated requirement of $1,436,200 would cover costs relating to: (a) additional canine explosive detection services for expanded coverage at the Headquarters complex ($470,000); (b) the installation of luminescent Exit signs for doors on all floors, as well as in pathways in the second and third basements ($97,000); (c) the creation and maintenance of an emergency supply of drinking water in case of contamination of regular tap water sources ($220,000); (d) additional telephone lines in the Security Control Centre, as well as a paging system ($68,700); (e) the repair and cleaning of uniforms ($20,000); and (f) the rental of additional office space for the establishment of a back-up remote Security Control Centre and for the relocation of non-priority occupants at Headquarters to an off-site location ($560,500).

Supplies and materials

26. Estimated requirements in the amount of $35,000 relate to the costs of new uniforms and other specialized supplies for the Security and Safety Service.

Furniture and equipment

27. Estimated requirements of $1,452,000 are for the acquisition of additional equipment related to improving and upgrading security and safety on the Headquarters premises, including:

(a) Two X-ray machines and 10 magnetometers for the visitors' entrance at Forty-Sixth Street ($300,000);

(b) Specialized equipment for a first response to threats from hazardous materials ($200,000);

(c) Hand-held emergency locators for use on guided tours ($50,000);

(d) A tent at the delegates' entrance to cover arriving and departing vehicles ($50,000);

(e) A radio system using trunking technology with nine channels per frequency to replace the current three-channel system, which will include walkie-talkies, transmitters, receivers, base stations and antennas ($400,000);

(f) A dedicated mail van for delivery of mail between the Secretariat building and the off-site mail processing facility ($20,000);

(g) Specialized equipment for a global standard identification system to be implemented at the United Nations Office at Geneva, the United Nations Office at Vienna and the United Nations Office at Nairobi under central management by the Headquarters Security and Safety Service ($432,000).

Section 27E
Administration, Geneva

Table 15
Requirements by object of expenditure

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Object of expenditure	*2002-2003 initial appropriation*	*Resource growth*	*Total revised estimate*
Posts	55 963.4	1 369.5	57 332.9
Other staff costs	3 809.3	87.6	3 896.9
Travel of staff	82.2	-	82.2
Contractual services	2 893.8	-	2 893.8
General operating expenses	17 422.4	595.4	18 017.8
Hospitality	1.9	-	1.9
Supplies and materials	1 391.7	-	1 391.7
Furniture and equipment	1 430.2	-	1 430.2
Grants and contributions	2 682.4	-	2 682.4
Total	**85 677.3**	**2 052.5**	**87 729.8**

Table 16
Post requirements

	Established posts[a]	
Category	*Initial budget*	*Proposed*
Professional and above		
P-5	1	1
P-4/3	1	2
Subtotal	**2**	**3**
General Service		
Principal level	2	3
Local level	84	96
Subtotal	**86**	**99**
Total	**88**	**102**

[a] Includes 19 extrabudgetary posts.

Resource requirements

Posts

28. The additional requirement of $1,369,500 would provide for 14 new posts, including: (a) 1 P-4 post for a Deputy Chief of the Security and Safety Section; (b) 1 new General Service (Principal level) post for a fire, biohazard and rescue specialist;

and (c) 12 new security officer posts to handle the increased workload in the following functional areas:

(a)	Gate/vehicle screening and daytime patrol	5 posts
(b)	Night and weekend shift reinforcements	4 posts
(c)	Investigation function reinforcement	1 post
(d)	Training programme management	1 post
(e)	Conference accreditation control reinforcement	1 post
	Total	**12 posts**

Other staff costs

29. The additional requirement of $87,600 is for general temporary assistance (equivalent to 15 months of a security officer) to supplement the existing security and safety capacity during meetings of intergovernmental organs on the United Nations Office at Geneva premises.

General operating expenses

30. The requirement of $595,400 relates to additional costs for renewal of the insurance coverage of the United Nations property in Geneva due to the higher insurance rates in effect from 1 January 2002.

Section 27F
Administration, Vienna

A. Gross budget of jointly financed security and safety services

Table 17
Requirements by object of expenditure (gross budget)
(Thousands of United States dollars)

Object of expenditure	*2002-2003 initial appropriation*	*Resource growth*	*Total revised estimate*
Posts	8 107.7	369.0	8 476.7
Other staff costs	1 116.0	-	1 116.0
Contractual services	9.7	-	9.7
General operating expenses	167.8	-	167.8
Supplies and materials	198.0	-	198.0
Furniture and equipment	137.3	-	137.3
Improvement of premises	-	1 250.0	1 250.0
Grants and contributions	12.1	-	12.1
Total	**9 748.6**	**1 619.0**	**11 367.6**

Table 18
Post requirements

	Established posts, 2002-2003		*Temporary posts, 2002-2003*		*Total, 2002-2003*	
Category	*Initial budget*	*Proposed*	*Initial budget*	*Proposed*	*Initial budget*	*Proposed*
Professional and above						
P-5	1	1	-	-	1	1
P-4/3	1	1	-	-	1	1
Subtotal	**2**	**2**	-	-	**2**	**2**
General Service						
Principal level	2	2	-	-	2	2
Other level	81	83	-	4	81	87
Subtotal	**83**	**85**	-	**4**	**83**	**89**
Total	**85**	**87**	-	**4**	**85**	**91**

Resource requirements

Posts

31. The estimated requirement of $369,000 would provide for the six new security officer posts as summarized below:

(a)	Delivery and vehicle access gate	1 post
(b)	Processing visitors/groups/pedestrians	1 post
(c)	Asbestos removal by 200 external contract staff, requiring additional security workload for six years (temporary posts)	4 posts
	Total	**6 posts**

Improvement of premises

32. The estimated requirement of $1,250,000 would cover the cost of reinforcing the perimeter of the Vienna International Centre through the construction of a higher fence on a concrete, crash-proof foundation.

B. Net budget (United Nations share of the gross additional requirements)

Table 19

Requirements by object of expenditure (net budget)

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Object of expenditure	*2002-2003 initial appropriation*	*Resource growth*	*Total revised estimate*
Posts	10 225.1	-	10 225.1
Other staff costs	554.4	-	554.4
Travel of staff	25.7	-	25.7
Contractual services	373.9	-	373.9
General operating expenses	6 416.8	-	6 416.8
Hospitality	1.6	-	1.6
Supplies and materials	380.0	-	380.0
Furniture and equipment	595.9	-	595.9
Grants and contributions	5 515.3	370.6	5 885.9
Total	**24 088.7**	**370.6**	**24 459.3**

Resource requirements

Grants and contributions

33. The requirement of $370,600 relates to the United Nations share of the additional security costs in Vienna, as detailed in section II of the present report, based on the cost-sharing formula utilized by the Vienna International Centre tenant organizations. It should be noted in this connection that the secretariats of the tenant organizations (the United Nations Office at Vienna, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the International Atomic Energy Agency and the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization) are still in consultations on issues related to the financing of the total cost of the security enhancement requirements, totalling $1,619,000. The implementation of the proposed measures would commence subject to an agreement on cost-sharing by the executive heads of the Vienna-based organizations.

Section 27G
Administration, Nairobi

Table 20
Requirements by object of expenditure
(Thousands of United States dollars)

Object of expenditure	*2002-2003 initial appropriation*	*Resource growth*	*Total revised estimate*
Posts	9 233.0	-	9 233.0
Other staff costs	172.3	-	172.3
Consultants and experts	6.8	-	6.8
Travel of staff	23.8	-	23.8
Contractual services	219.1	-	219.1
General operating expenses	1 954.5	34.3	1 988.8
Supplies and materials	235.8	19.5	255.3
Furniture and equipment	147.8	273.4	421.2
Total	**11 993.1**	**327.2**	**12 320.3**

Table 21
Post requirements

	Established posts, 2002-2003		*Temporary posts, 2002-2003*		*Total, 2002-2003*	
Category	*Initial budget*	*Proposed*	*Initial budget*	*Proposed*	*Initial budget*	*Proposed*
Professional and above						
P-4/3	1	1	-	-	1	1
P-2	1	1	-	-	1	1
Other categories						
Local level	47	69	22	-	69	69
Total	**49**	**71**	**22**	**-**	**71**	**71**

Resource requirements

Posts

34. Currently there are 22 temporary security officer posts at the United Nations Office at Nairobi. As the functions are considered to be of a continuing nature, it is proposed to convert these posts to established status, which would have no cost implications.

General operating expenses

35. The requirement of $34,300 relates to additional costs for general insurance of the United Nations property at Nairobi and results from the higher premiums experienced over the past few months.

Supplies and materials

36. The requirement of $19,500 relates to the acquisition of firefighting uniforms and hazardous materials suits for the security and fire-safety officers in line with the measures proposed in the present report.

Furniture and equipment

37. The requirement of $273,400 relates to the replacement of a fire truck ($42,200) and the acquisition of 2 four-wheel-drive security vehicles to permit a rapid response to emergency calls and 10 mountain bikes to patrol the complex ($49,000), bulletproof vests ($32,000), 1 large X-ray machine for the scanning of packages and bulk mail, 6 walk-through X-ray machines, regular mail-screening equipment, 12 hand-held metal detectors, 6 illuminated mirrors on poles for searching vehicles entering the complex and biohazard equipment ($150,200).

Section 30
Special expenses

Table 22

Requirements by object of expenditure

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Object of expenditure	*2002-2003 initial appropriation*	*Resource growth*	*Total revised estimate*
Other staff costs	55 788.1	-	55 788.1
Non-staff compensation	787.7	-	787.7
General operating expenses	1 844.7	1 647.0	3 491.7
Grants and contributions	10 920.0	-	10 920.0
Total	**69 340.5**	**1 647.0**	**70 987.5**

Resource requirements (at current rates)

General operating expenses

38. The additional provision of $1,647,000, an 89.2 per cent increase over the initial appropriation, relates to requirements under general insurance and reflects higher insurance premiums experienced over the past few months. This provision would be required for renewal of the insurance policy for 2002 and 2003. The policy covers United Nations properties and risks at Headquarters, Santiago, Addis Ababa and Beirut, including buildings and other property, such as automobiles and works of art, as well as air travel.

Section 31
Construction, alteration, improvement and major maintenance

Table 23
Resource requirements by component
(Thousands of United States dollars)

Component	*2002-2003 initial appropriation*	*Resource growth*	*Total revised estimate*
Alteration and improvement			
Headquarters	14 726.1	26 128.0	40 854.1
Geneva	8 232.1	14 595.2	22 827.3
Vienna	1 164.3	-	1 164.3
Nairobi	643.3	535.0	1 178.3
ESCAP	871.5	99.7	971.2
ECLAC	1 665.5	148.0	1 813.5
ECA	1 883.2	325.0	2 208.2
Subtotal	**29 186.0**	**41 830.9**	**71 016.9**
Major maintenance	16 237.6	-	16 237.6
Total	**45 423.6**	**41 830.9**	**87 254.5**

39. The estimated requirement under this section of $41,830,900 represents one-time costs of the security-related measures detailed in section II of the present report.

1. United Nations Headquarters ($26,128,000)

40. The projects to be implemented at Headquarters during the biennium 2002-2003, in the amount of $26,128,000, include the following:

(a) Improvement of facilities and general infrastructure ($8,225,000):

(i) Improvements to fire alarms, warden stations and communications in the first, second and third basements, including the provision of automatic fan shutdown and fan purge and exhaust systems for use during chemical, gas or other threats ($2,500,000);

(ii) Installation of sensors to detect gas, chemical and biological threats; upgrading of dampers in ventilation shafts through automated, remote-controlled isolation mechanisms; and installation of bactericidal ultraviolet devices to protect selected air streams ($1,700,000);

(iii) Installation of ballistic partitions in the General Assembly Hall and the Security Council, Economic and Social Council and Trusteeship Council Chambers to provide a secure separation between the delegate and staff working areas and the public areas ($1,000,000);

(iv) Installation of ballistic film on the first-floor windows of the Secretariat and General Assembly buildings to protect interior areas from outside blasts ($150,000);

(v) Installation of permanent prefabricated buildings at the Forty-Second Street pedestrian/staff entrance and at the Forty-Sixth Street visitors' entrance for screening visitors and affiliated personnel entering buildings ($225,000);

(vi) Construction of: (a) an off-site non-governmental organization resource centre facility; and (b) an isolated off-site mail and delivery receiving and processing facility, equipped with bar coding and mail-sorting equipment and equipment to treat mail for bioorganisms ($2,650,000).

(b) Improvements in security and safety ($17,903,000):

(i) Construction of a Security Control Centre in an interior location in the complex and a back-up centre at an off-site location ($3,448,000);

(ii) Installation of a complex-wide access control and alarm monitoring system, including file-server-based integration in the Security Control Centre, 25 workstations that would monitor different levels of access to the various parts of the complex, restricting individuals to authorized areas, an intrusion detection system over 300 points or zones and a new digital closed-circuit television system ($9,450,000);

(iii) Installation of a physical security barrier around the entire perimeter of the complex ($3,000,000);

(iv) Implementation of physical security improvements in the Secretary-General's office ($200,000);

(v) Provision of man-traps, isolation doors and other security enhancements on senior executive floors, in both the Secretariat building and in the buildings occupied by the United Nations funds and programmes ($600,000);

(vi) Installation of six additional physical vehicle barriers ($300,000);

(vii) Overhaul of the existing perimeter lighting system ($400,000);

(viii) Installation of 30 blast-proof trash receptacles ($90,000);

(ix) Installation of secure electric utility vault grates in and around the perimeter to prevent intrusions, and provision of surface-mounted magnetic contacts on the interior side of utility manholes in the proximity of the United Nations complex ($340,000);

(x) Installation of a land-line connection from the off-site Pass and Identification Office to the Secretariat building ($75,000).

2. United Nations Office at Geneva ($14,595,200)

41. The projects proposed for implementation at the United Nations Office at Geneva, in addition to those already approved by the General Assembly under section 31, are the following:

(a) Improvement of facilities and general infrastructure ($2,286,600). Relocation of mail and pouch shipping and receiving operations out of the current location in the inner secretariat courtyard, including construction of premises and installation of equipment;

(b) Improvements in security and safety ($12,308,600):

(i) Provision of full perimeter protection, including reinforcement of fences, traffic control barriers and access control at the Place des Nations gate and the Chemin de Fer gate and modification of road access to the gates ($5,424,600);

(ii) Provision of blast protection to oversized glazed facades, especially around the Assembly building, the Honour courtyard and the E building ($1,586,000);

(iii) Improvement of underground garage area protection through the provision of additional access controls, video surveillance devices and increased lighting, and implementation of the first phase of the intermediate area surveillance system (outside parking and lighting) ($2,880,200);

(iv) Creation of a security control centre with a provision for adequate technical and communication support, including the installation of a new generalized video surveillance system ($2,417,800).

3. United Nations Office at Nairobi ($535,000)

42. The projects proposed for implementation at the United Nations Office at Nairobi, in addition to those already approved by the General Assembly under section 31, are the following:

(a) Installation and improvement of gates and barriers ($40,800);

(b) Installation of a perimeter alarm system and fence ($204,100);

(c) Increase in perimeter lighting ($98,000);

(d) Installation of closed-circuit television and control room equipment ($138,900);

(e) Installation of public address and fire-safety systems ($32,700);

(f) Installation of a conference preregistration area at the visitors' pavilion, including the extension of the local area network to reach the site ($12,300);

(g) Installation of lamination/glazing material on the glass surfaces of windows in the visitors' pavilion and the main gate booths ($8,200).

4. Economic Commission for Africa ($325,000)

43. The projects proposed for implementation by ECA, in addition to those already approved by the General Assembly under section 31, are the following:

(a) Construction of a small building for the registration of conference participants outside the main entrance to improve access control;

(b) Modification of the perimeter wall by increasing its height and installing wrought-iron fence on top of it;

(c) Installation of public address system as part of the warning/alert system for evacuation of the complex.

5. Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific ($99,700)

44. The projects proposed for implementation by ESCAP, in addition to those already approved by the General Assembly under section 31, are the following:

(a) Relocation of mail and pouch shipping and receiving operations out of the current location in the inner secretariat courtyard, including the installation of related equipment ($21,600);

(b) Improvements in security and safety ($78,100):

(i) Expansion of the existing closed-circuit television system to encompass the entire perimeter of the complex, including specific coverage for vehicle, staff and visitor entry and exit points not currently covered ($32,500);

(ii) Increase of lighting levels and installation of infrared motion detectors around the entire perimeter of the complex ($7,800);

(iii) Integration of the fire alarm system into the building automation system ($37,800).

6. Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean ($148,000)

45. The projects proposed for implementation by ECLAC, in addition to those already approved by the General Assembly under section 31, are the following:

(a) Construction of Security and Safety Unit premises ($60,000);

(b) Installation of an emergency generator for the exclusive use of the Security and Safety Unit ($6,000);

(c) Upgrading of the perimeter lighting system ($30,000);

(d) Upgrading of the closed-circuit television system ($25,000);

(e) Upgrading of the alarm system ($15,000);

(f) Installation of a public address system ($12,000).

Annex II

Security-related projects originally proposed for Headquarters in the capital master plan[a] now proposed for immediate implementation

((United States dollars)

Construction of a Security Control Centre in an interior location of the complex, and a back-up counterpart at an off-site location	3 448 000
Provision of a complex-wide access control and alarm monitoring system, including file-server-based integration in the Security Control Centre, 25 workstations that would monitor different levels of access to the various parts of the complex, restricting individuals to authorized areas, an intrusion detection system over 300 points or zones and a new digital closed-circuit television system	9 450 000
Construction of a physical security barrier surrounding the entire complex	3 000 000
Installation of six additional physical vehicle barriers	300 000
Overhaul of the perimeter lighting system	400 000
Installation of secure electric utility vault grates in and around the perimeter to prevent intrusions, and provision of surface-mounted magnetic contacts on the interior side of utility manholes in the proximity of the United Nations complex	340 000
Provision of blast-proof trash receptacles	90 000
Total	**17 028 000**

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[a] A/55/117 and Add.1.

United Nations

A/56/849–S/2002/219

General Assembly
Security Council

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General Assembly
Fifty-sixth session
Agenda items 20 (b), 21 (j), 22, 26, 39, 48, 74 (g), (h), (l), (q) and (w), 95, 96, 97, 98 (e), 99, 103, 107, 108, 110, 111, 119 (b) and 166

Security Council
Fifty-seventh year

Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian and disaster relief assistance of the United Nations, including special economic assistance: special economic assistance to individual countries or regions

Cooperation between the United Nations and regional and other organizations: cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity

Final review and appraisal of the implementation of the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s

Follow-up to the outcome of the special session on children

Towards global partnerships

Causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa

General and complete disarmament: assistance to States for curbing the illicit traffic in small arms and collecting them; consolidation of peace through practical disarmament measures; relationship between disarmament and development; illicit traffic in small arms and light weapons; small arms

Macroeconomic policy questions

Sectoral policy questions

Sustainable development and international economic cooperation

Environment and sustainable development: further implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States

Operational activities for development

Implementation of the first United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (1997-2006)

High-level international intergovernmental consideration of financing for development

Social development, including questions relating to the world social situation and to youth, ageing, disabled persons and the family

Crime prevention and criminal justice

International drug control

Human rights questions: human rights questions, including alternative approaches for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms

Measures to eliminate international terrorism

Letter dated 26 February 2002 from the Permanent Representative of Senegal to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the final communiqué adopted at the conclusion of the twenty-fifth session of the Authority of Heads of State and Government of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), held at Dakar on 20 and 21 December 2001 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter and its annex distributed as a document of the General Assembly under agenda items 20 (b), 21 (i), 22, 26, 39, 48, 74 (g), (h), (l), (q) and (w), 95, 96, 97, 98 (e), 99, 103, 107, 108, 110, 111, 119 (b) and 166, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Papa Louis **Fall**
Permanent Representative

Annex to the letter dated 26 February 2002 from the Permanent Representative of Senegal to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

[Original: English and French]

Twenty-fifth session of the Authority of Heads of State and Government (Dakar, 20 and 21 December 2001)

Final Communiqué

Dakar, December 2001

1. The Authority of Heads of State and Government of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) held its twenty-fifth ordinary session in Dakar, Republic of Senegal, on 20 and 21 December 2001. The meeting was chaired by His Excellency Alpha Oumar Konaré, President of the Republic of Mali, current Chairman of the ECOWAS Authority of Heads of State and Government.

2. Present at the session were the following heads of State and Government or their duly accredited representatives:

His Excellency Mathieu Kérékou
President of the Republic of Benin

His Excellency Blaise Compaoré
President of Burkina Faso

His Excellency Yahya Jammeh
President of the Republic of the Gambia

His Excellency John Agyekum Kufuor
President of the Republic of Ghana

His Excellency Koumba Yalla
President of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau

His Excellency Alpha Oumar Konaré
President of the Republic of Mali
Current ECOWAS Chairman

His Excellency Olusegun Obasanjo
President of the Federal Republic of Nigeria

His Excellency Abdoulaye Wade
President of the Republic of Senegal

His Excellency Ahmad Tejan Kabbah
President of the Republic of Sierra Leone

His Excellency General Gnassingbe Eyadema
President of the Togolese Republic

Hon. Jose Maria Pereira Neves
Prime Minister and Head of Government of the Republic of Cape Verde

Hon. Lamine Sidimé
Prime Minister of the Republic of Guinea representing the President of the Republic

Hon. Abou Drahamane Sangare
Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire representing the President of the Republic

Hon. Monie R. Captan
Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Liberia representing the President of the Republic

Hon. Mrs. Mindaoudou Aichatou
Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Niger representing the President of the Republic

3. The following personalities also attended the twenty-fifth session as observers:

Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity (OAU/African Union);

Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO);

Representative of the Secretary-General of the United Nations;

President of the Commission of the West African Economic and Monetary Union (UEMOA);

Chairman, Committee of Governors of Central Banks of West Africa, Governor of the Central Bank of the Gambia;

President of the African Business Roundtable (ABR);

Representative of the African Development Bank (ADB);

Representative of the Economic Community of Central African States (CEEAC);

Deputy Director-General of the World Trade Organization (WTO);

Representative of the International Monetary Fund (IMF);

as well as other personalities representing West African, African and international organizations.

4. A list of participants is attached as an annex.

Tribute to the late President Léopold Sedar Senghor

5. The Authority learned with regret the death of President Léopold Sedar Senghor, a Founding Father of ECOWAS. The heads of State and Government paid glowing tribute to the illustrious leader for his exceptional contribution to the emancipation of Africa in general, and to the construction of ECOWAS in particular. A minute of silence was observed in memory of the late President, and the Authority addressed its sincerest condolences to the Senegalese and the African peoples on their sad bereavement.

Opening ceremony

6. During the opening ceremony, a welcome address was delivered by His Excellency President Abdoulaye Wade, President of the Republic of Senegal, a vote of thanks of the heads of State and Government was delivered by His Excellency President John Agyekum Kufuor of the Republic of Ghana, and an opening statement was made by the current Chairman of ECOWAS, His Excellency President Alpha Oumar Konaré of the Republic of Mali. The Authority adopted these keynote addresses as working documents. The heads of State and Government reiterated their commitment to building strong solidarity within ECOWAS as a means of contributing to the realization of the African Union.

7. The Secretary-General of the United Nations, the Secretary-General of OAU, the Director-General of FAO and the President of the African Business Roundtable sent solidarity messages to the twenty-fifth session of the Authority of Heads of State and Government.

The African Union

8. The Authority welcomed the entry into force of the Constitutive Act of the African Union which marks a significant step towards the effective integration of the African continent. The Authority appealed to member States to take every necessary measure to ensure the implementation of this historic programme.

New Partnership for Africa's Development

9. The Authority noted with satisfaction the adoption of the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) which constitutes an appropriate instrument for the development and integration of the African economies, and the alleviation of poverty in Africa. The heads of State expressed their gratitude to Presidents Abdoulaye Wade of the Republic of Senegal and Olusegun Obasanjo of the Federal Republic of Nigeria for their invaluable contribution to the formulation of the programme.

10. The Authority directed the ECOWAS Executive Secretariat to bring its policies and programmes into line with those of NEPAD, with a view to creating the synergy that would strengthen ECOWAS and enable it to contribute to the establishment of a strong African Union.

ECOWAS programmes

11. The Authority adopted the reports of the Executive Secretary, the fourth extraordinary session of the Council of Ministers, the forty-eighth session of the Council of Ministers, and the meeting of Ministers of Foreign Affairs. These reports focused primarily on the following:

Harmonization of ECOWAS and UEMOA integration programmes;

Free movement of persons;

Implementation of the common market;

Multilateral surveillance of economic policies;

Sectoral programmes for production and infrastructural development;

Human development programmes;

Administrative and financial matters;

Institutional matters;

Regional peace and security.

12. The Authority laid special emphasis on the following economic, institutional, peace and security issues:

Economic issues

13. The Authority reviewed the modalities for the implementation of the strategy for accelerating the regional integration process, whose objective is to establish West Africa as a unified economic zone. The Authority urged all member States to implement the provisions of the ECOWAS trade liberalization scheme within the shortest possible time, and take all necessary measures to prepare their economies for the introduction of the ECOWAS common external tariff, based on the lowest existing customs duties which range from 0 per cent to 20 per cent. In this regard, the Authority noted with satisfaction that the ECOWAS Executive Secretariat and the UEMOA Commission have been organizing meetings for the harmonization of their programmes. The Authority appealed to the chief executives of the two institutions to continue their coordination efforts. The Authority also urged all member States to provide strong support for the actions undertaken within the framework of the ongoing harmonization process.

14. The Authority stressed that the strengthening of the political and economic dimensions of regional integration must be accompanied by appropriate measures for the development of the national economies. In this regard, the Authority welcomed the information that the Republic of Cape Verde expressed its commitment to the effective implementation of ECOWAS programmes. The Authority repeated its directive to the Executive Secretary to submit specific proposals in support of the socio-economic development of island and landlocked countries of the Community (Cape Verde, Burkina Faso, Mali and the Niger). The Authority also requested the Executive Secretary to give priority to the promotion of integration programmes with a real poverty alleviation content.

Monetary cooperation programme

15. The Authority expressed appreciation of the unrelenting efforts of the countries in the second monetary zone to adopt a common currency.

16. The Authority called on the ECOWAS Convergence Council, composed of Ministers of Finance and Governors of ECOWAS Central Banks, to ensure the harmonization of the programmes of the second monetary zone and those of the ECOWAS single monetary zone.

17. Consequently, the Authority urged all member States to ensure strict compliance with the ECOWAS macroeconomic convergence criteria, a necessary condition for the establishment of a single and viable monetary zone in West Africa.

18. The Authority adopted the decision relating to the organization of the ECOWAS multilateral surveillance mechanism. To this end, it urged all member States to set up their national coordination committees (NCC) designed to assist the ECOWAS Secretariat and the West African Monetary Agency (WAMA) in the compilation and analysis of statistical data necessary for performance evaluation under the convergence criteria.

19. In order to create the appropriate synergy between the CFA zone and the second West African monetary zone (WAMZ), the Authority decided that the name of the future ECOWAS common currency should be jointly determined by the relevant authorities of WAMZ and BCEAO/U MOA, under the chairmanship of His Excellency President Abdoulaye Wade, Chairman of UEMOA and incoming Chairman of ECOWAS.

The ECOWAS passport

20. The Authority commended the Republic of Benin for issuing the ECOWAS passport, and took note of the measures taken by the Republic of Mali to issue the passport in the very near future. The Authority urged all the other member States to take the necessary measures to ensure the introduction of the ECOWAS passport without further delay.

Sectoral policies

Special regional food security programme

21. The Authority adopted the special regional food security programme in recognition of the important role of agriculture in the socio-economic development of member States.

22. The Authority also recognized the relevance of integrated water resource management in West Africa, to the achievement of regional food security, and directed the Executive Secretary to take all necessary measures for the prompt implementation of the regional action programme on the integrated management of water resources. The Executive Secretary was requested to work closely with FAO to mobilize the necessary financial resources from

external partners towards the implementation of this important regional programme.

Cooperation in the energy sector

23. The Authority, concerned by the continuing energy crisis in the region, reaffirmed its determination to build the West African Power Pool which will promote the joint exploitation of the energy resources of the member States and enable them to fulfil their development needs. In order to render the Power Pool operational, the Authority adopted a resource mobilization mechanism to finance the various priority activities of the project.

Private sector promotion

24. The Authority noted with satisfaction the significant progress achieved in the creation of the private regional airline, ECOAIR and the private coastal shipping line, ECOMARINE. The Authority urged the regional promoters to make the projects operational as soon as possible. The Authority also expressed gratitude to the Togolese authorities for the privileges granted to ECOMARINE as a regional coastal shipping line.

25. The Authority directed the Executive Secretary to more fully involve the private sector and civil society in the regional integration process.

Transformation of the ECOWAS Fund for Cooperation, Compensation and Development into a holding company known as the ECOWAS Bank for Investment and Development

26. The Authority, desirous of enhancing the financial resources of ECOWAS to enable it to finance investments, adopted a supplementary protocol amending articles 1, 3, 6 and 21 of the revised ECOWAS Treaty. "Fund" and "Statutory appointees" in the said articles were replaced by new provisions reflecting the establishment of the ECOWAS Bank for Investment and Development (EBID) and its subsidiaries, namely ECOWAS Regional Investment Bank (ERIB) and ECOWAS Regional Development Fund (ERDF).

27. The Authority appealed to all member States to ratify the Supplementary Protocol amending the ECOWAS Treaty and the Protocol establishing EBID, not later than June 2002.

28. The Authority declared payable the first tranche of the called-up capital of the ECOWAS Bank for Investment and Development, amounting to one hundred and forty million seven hundred thousand thirty-five units of account (UA 140,700,035), representing thirty-five percent (35%) of the regional members' share of the authorized capital.

Regional peace and security

29. The Authority reviewed the political and security situation in the subregion and commended Sierra Leone for the tremendous progress it has made in the restoration of peace and security.

30. The Authority also expressed satisfaction at the efforts by the Government of Sierra Leone and the Joint Committee on Disarmament to implement the demobilization, disarmament and rehabilitation (DDR) programme. In addition, the Authority congratulated the Government of Sierra Leone for the efforts made towards the organization of elections in May 2002.

31. The Authority made a strong appeal to the international community to assist the Government of Sierra Leone to complete the disarmament, demobilization and rehabilitation of ex-combatants and to resolve the humanitarian problems and promote the resettlement and rehabilitation of refugees, displaced persons and ex-combatants. The donors were urged to provide the necessary financial assistance for the resolution of these problems.

Situation in the Mano River region

32. The Authority took note of the evolution of the situation in the Mano River region, and expressed its satisfaction at the positive developments in the zone. The Authority appealed to member States of the region to intensify the dialogue they had initiated, in order to restore lasting peace. In this regard, the Authority congratulated the Mano River women's network for the initiative taken towards the re-establishment of dialogue between the three countries of the Union as a means of promoting durable peace in that subregion.

Liberia

33. Expressing deep concern about the continued rebel attacks against the Government of Liberia, especially in Lofa County, and the attendant risks of destabilization, the Authority strongly condemned the

activities of armed rebels in Liberia and approved the sanctions envisaged against these armed movements, particularly the Liberian Front for Reconciliation and Democracy (LFRD). The Authority requested the Liberian Government to furnish all necessary information to the ECOWAS Mediation and Security Council for the imposition of the said sanctions.

34. The Authority also expressed concern about the repercussions of the United Nations sanctions on the people of Liberia and expressed the view that the Government of Liberia needed assistance that would enable it to embark on economic and social reconstruction of the country.

35. The Authority called on the Government of Liberia to initiate a national reconciliation policy that would involve all sections of the society. To that end, the Authority expressed the willingness of the Community to provide the necessary assistance.

Guinea-Bissau

36. The Authority expressed support for the ongoing rehabilitation and reconstruction process in Guinea-Bissau and called on the international community to honour its financial pledges.

Côte d'Ivoire

37. The Authority expressed satisfaction at the convening of the national reconciliation forum by the Government of Côte d'Ivoire and the encouraging results achieved. It urged the Government of the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire to continue its efforts to consolidate these achievements, with a view to ensuring genuine reconciliation among the Ivorian citizens.

Mechanism for Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution

38. The Authority noted with satisfaction that the organs established under the ECOWAS Mechanism for Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution had become operational. The Authority appealed to Member States which had not yet done so, to take every necessary measure to ratify the relevant Protocol. The Authority also expressed its profound gratitude to the European Union, the Governments of Canada and the United States of America, the United Nations, and all other partners, for assisting ECOWAS in establishing the conflict prevention mechanism.

39. The Heads of State and Government noted with satisfaction the progress made in the area of democracy in the region. In order to consolidate the gains made, the Authority adopted the Protocol on Democracy and Good Governance to further promote democracy, the rule of law and human rights in Member States as well as prevent conflicts.

Human trafficking

40. To combat the rising incidence of human trafficking in the region, the Authority adopted the Political Declaration and Initial Plan of Action Against Human Trafficking and appealed to Member States to effectively implement the provisions of the declaration and plan of action. The Authority also expressed its gratitude to the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and the United Nations Crime Prevention Centre for its contribution to the elaboration of the working documents on human trafficking.

Rights of the West African child

41. The Heads of State and Government, expressing particular concern at the violence meted out to children particularly in conflict zones and by the suffering endured by handicapped children, declared the adherence to the inalienable principles of the African Charter for the Rights and Welfare of the Child and the Convention on the Rights of the Child. In this connection, they declared the period from 2001 to 2010 "The Decade of the ECOWAS Child".

Protocol on the Fight against Corruption

42. Desirous of eradicating the scourge of corruption which seriously undermines the development efforts of Member States, the Authority adopted the Protocol on the Fight against Corruption and appealed to all the governments of the Community to abide by the provisions of the protocol and promote cross-border cooperation in this area.

The Fight against Terrorism

43. Considering that terrorism constitutes a serious threat to world peace and security, the Authority strongly condemned the terrorist attacks recently carried out against the United States and urged all Member States to ratify, within the shortest time possible, all the United Nations and OAU conventions on terrorism, the United Nations Convention on

Transnational Organized Crime, and the ECOWAS conventions on mutual assistance in legal matters and extradition. The Authority also called on Member States to implement the provisions of the Dakar Declaration on terrorism.

Inter-Governmental Action Group against Money Laundering

44. The Authority took note of the opening of the GIABA Secretariat in Dakar, and called on Member States to take all necessary measures to render this institution operational and equip it to combat money-laundering and all related crimes effectively.

Moratorium on the importation, exportation and manufacture of small arms

45. The Authority expressed satisfaction at the extension of the moratorium for a period of three years and called on Member States to fulfil their commitments within the framework of the Code of Conduct for the application of the Moratorium.

46. The Authority directed the Executive Secretary to take the necessary measures to mobilize the funds for the execution of activities envisaged under the Moratorium.

Mediation and Security Council

47. The Authority adopted the new composition of the Mediation and Security Council. The members of the Mediation and Security Council are: Burkina Faso, Ghana, Guinea, Liberia, Mali, the Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone and Togo.

Council of Elders

48. The Authority took note of the report of the inaugural meeting of the Council of Elders held in Niamey from 2 to 4 July 2001 and approved the list of members proposed by the ECOWAS Executive Secretariat.

Institutional issues

49. The Authority expressed satisfaction at the effective establishment of the ECOWAS Court of Justice and Parliament. The Heads of State and Government stressed the need to provide these institutions with adequate manpower and financial resources to enable them to function normally. In respect, the Authority requested Member States to t necessary measures to ensure the application of Protocol on the Community levy so as to generate required financial resources for the Commu institutions.

50. The Authority directed the Executive Secretar undertake a study on the ECOWAS Parliament with objective of enhancing its powers. Furthermore, Executive Secretary was requested to initiate a st on the restructuring of the Community instituti within the context of the African Union.

51. The Authority decided to locate the headquar of the ECOWAS Parliament and the Court of Justic Abuja, Federal Republic of Nigeria.

52. The Authority, recalling, the need to more clo involve the civil society in the integration proc requested the West African Youth Union (WAYU) the Ministerial Conference on Youth and Sp (MCYS) to harmonize their programmes so as achieve an effective involvement of the youth in regional integration process.

The ECOWAS anthem and flag

The anthem

53. The Authority adopted the lyrics of the ECOW anthem. However, the Executive Secretary requested to review it so as to shorten it and reduce long pause between the two verses.

The flag

54. The Authority directed the Executive Secretar organize another competition on the ECOWAS which should take into account the observations of jury and conducted under the supervision of Chairman of the ECOWAS Authority.

Cooperation with development partners

55. The ECOWAS Heads of State and Governm reiterated their appreciation to their developm partners particularly the OAU, the European Un USAID, the ADB, ECA, UNDP, the World Bank, IMF, ITU, FAO, Japan, Canada, Germany and Fra for the various forms of support extended by t towards the success of the regional integration proc The Authority directed the Executive Secretary

continue his efforts at extending ECOWAS cooperation relations to other partners.

Nomination of heads of ECOWAS institutions

The ECOWAS Executive Secretary

56. The Authority nominated Dr. Mohamed Ibn Chambas of the Republic of Ghana to the post of the Executive Secretary of ECOWAS for a term of four years.

President of the ECOWAS Bank for Investment and Development

57. The Authority requested the Republic of Benin to fill the post of President of ECOWAS Bank for Investment and Development (EBID).

Financial Controller

58. The Authority requested the Republic of the Gambia to fill the post of Financial Controller.

Tribute to the outgoing Executive Secretary

59. The Authority warmly commended the outgoing Executive Secretary, Mr. Lansana Kouyaté, for the excellent work he had accomplished at the helm of the Community Institutions. The Authority also paid him a glowing tribute for his dynamism and for injecting a new lease of life into the Community and strengthening the regional integration process in Africa.

Election of Chairman of Authority

60. The Heads of State and Government elected His Excellency Abdoulaye Wade, President of the Republic of Senegal as the Chairman of the ECOWAS Authority of Heads of State and Government.

Date and venue of next Summit

61. The next ordinary session of the Authority of Heads of State and Government shall be held in December 2002 at a venue to be determined through consultation.

Vote of thanks

62. The Heads of State and Government expressed their profound gratitude to His Excellency Abdoulaye Wade, President of the Republic of Senegal, for the exemplary leadership he has demonstrated in his promotion of the African Union. They expressed particular appreciation at the brotherly welcome extended to them and the excellent facilities placed at their disposal during their stay in Dakar. The Heads of State expressed their appreciation to President Wade for his role in support of the democratization process in his country, which he has always served with commendable dedication.

63. The Heads of State and Government expressed their best wishes to His Excellency President Wade and also wished peace and prosperity to the brotherly people of Senegal.

Special commendation

The ECOWAS Authority of Heads of State and Government expressed its sincere appreciation to the outgoing Executive Secretary, Mr. Lansana Kouyaté for the invaluable work accomplished by him during his four years at the head of the Executive Secretariat.

The Authority paid tribute to Mr. Kouyaté's faith and determination to share the vision of the Heads of State and to implement their decisions, expressing the view that this strong commitment had contributed incalculably to the acceleration of the West African integration process.

The Authority also expressed its appreciation to the staff of the ECOWAS Secretariat, without whom the Community would not have achieved this measure of success.

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A/56/850

General Assembly

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Fifty-sixth session
Agenda items 30, 97 and 98

Oceans and the law of the sea

Sustainable development and international economic cooperation

Environment and sustainable development

Letter dated 28 February 2002 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government and with reference to the agreement signed by the Republic of Kazakhstan and the Republic of Azerbaijan on the Caspian Sea, on 29 November 2001, I wish to transmit to you the position of the Islamic Republic of Iran as follows:

The Islamic Republic of Iran, while reaffirming its position on the legal status of the Caspian Sea as contained in General Assembly document A/52/913, dated 21 May 1998, declares that the Agreement signed on 29 November 2001 by the Republic of Kazakhstan and the Republic of Azerbaijan regarding the division of the Caspian Sea is in contravention of the existing legal instruments governing the legal status of the Caspian Sea, and therefore does not recognize the said Agreement as valid. Clearly as long as the legal regime of the Caspian Sea is not complemented with the unanimous agreement of all coastal States, any decision taken in this regard is unacceptable and bears no legal basis.

I shall be grateful if you could have the present letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 30, 97 and 98.

(*Signed*) Mohammad H. **Fadaifard**
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

United Nations

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Fifty-sixth session
Agenda item 151
Financing of the United Nations Mission in Haiti

Final performance report of the United Nations Mission in Haiti

Report of the Secretary-General

Summary

The present report contains the final performance report of the United Nations Mission in Haiti.

The report contains information on reimbursement to troop-contributing Governments, expenditures, cash position and unpaid assessed contributions.

The action to be taken by the General Assembly is set out in paragraph 1 of the report.

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IV. Status of reimbursement to troop-contributing Governments

V. Contingent-owned equipment

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I. Overview

Table 1
Overview of performance
(Thousands of United States dollars)

Category of expenditure	*Expenditures reported in performance reports*	*Actual Expenditures*	*Variance*
Gross requirements	313 057.3	273 534.0	(39 523.3)
Income from staff assessment	(3 810.6)	(1 680.0)	2 130.6
Net requirements	309 246.7	271 854.0	(37 392.7)

1. For the detailed reasons explained in paragraphs 14 to 20 below, the action to be taken by the General Assembly in respect of the United Nations Mission in Haiti (UNMIH) is as follows:

(a) **A decision to credit the amount of $25,266,000 to Member States from the unencumbered balance of $39,561,400 gross ($37,419,500 net);**

(b) **A decision to temporarily suspend the provisions of financial regulations 4.3, 4.4 and 5.2 (d) in respect of the remaining surplus of $14,295,400 gross ($12,153,500 net) in the light of the cash shortage of the Mission.**

II. Introduction

Establishment of the United Nations Mission in Haiti

2. In its resolution 867 (1993) of 23 September 1993, the Security Council approved the establishment of UNMIH, consisting of up to 567 United Nations police monitors and a military construction unit with a strength of approximately 700, including 60 military trainers. The Council determined that the police monitors would provide guidance and training to all levels of the Haitian police and monitor the way in which the operations were implemented, in accordance with paragraph 9 of the report of the Secretary-General of 21 September 1993 (S/26480). The Council also determined that the military component of the Mission in charge of the modernization of the armed forces would provide non-combat training and would work with the Haitian military to carry out construction projects, as specified in paragraph 15 of the report of the Secretary-General of 25 August 1993 (S/26352) and as described in paragraph 16 of his report of 21 September 1993.

3. In view of the reluctance of the Haitian military leaders to observe relevant provisions of the Governors Island Agreement (S/26063), thus preventing deployment of the Mission, the Security Council, in its resolution 940 (1994), acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, authorized Member States to form a multinational force under unified command and control to use all necessary means to facilitate the departure from Haiti of the military leadership, consistent with the Governors Island Agreement, the prompt return of the legitimately elected President and the restoration of the legitimate authorities of the Government of Haiti, and to establish and maintain a secure and stable condition that would permit implementation of the Governors Island Agreement.

4. The Security Council also approved the establishment of an advance team of not more than 60 personnel, including a group of observers, to establish the appropriate means of coordination with the multinational force, to make their good offices available to facilitate achievement of the purposes approved by the Council and to assess requirements and prepare for the deployment of UNMIH upon completion of the multinational force.

5. In the same resolution, the Security Council provided the mandate of UNMIH to assist the democratic Government of Haiti in fulfilling its responsibilities in connection with:

(a) Sustaining the secure and stable environment established during the multinational phase and protecting international personnel and key installations;

(b) The professionalization of the Haitian Armed Forces and the creation of a separate police force;

(c) Establishing an environment conducive to the organization of free and fair elections to be called by those authorities and, when requested by them, monitored by the United Nations, in cooperation with the Organization of American States. In that connection, the electoral component of UNMIH would advise the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and the Haitian electoral authorities on the electoral process and support the United Nations Technical Assistance Team in Haiti. The electoral component would assume responsibility for the overall coordination of international support to the electoral process and will work in close cooperation with the Organization of American States, the United Nations Development Programme and other international organizations involved in electoral assistance, on all aspects of the electoral process.

6. In its resolution 964 (1994), the Security Council authorized the Secretary-General to strengthen progressively the advance team of UNMIH up to 500 in order to further facilitate planning of the Mission, identification of conditions required for the transition from the multinational force to UNMIH and preparation for the actual transition, as well as to make their good offices available for the achievement of the purposes approved by it in its resolution 940 (1994).

7. The Secretary-General, in his report dated 17 January 1995 (S/1995/46 and Add.1), stated that the conditions that would prevail in Haiti when the time came for UNMIH to take over from the multinational force would not be the same as those foreseen when resolutions 867 (1993) and 940 (1994) were adopted and that it might therefore be necessary for the UNMIH mandate to be adapted to the realities on the ground. Consequently, in the same report, the Secretary-General recommended that the police component of UNMIH be increased from 567 to 900 and that the Security Council authorize the extension of the mandate for a period of six months, until 31 July 1995.

8. Pursuant to that report, in its resolution 975 (1995) of 30 January 1995, the Security Council authorized the Secretary-General to deploy up to 6,000 troops and 900 civilian police officers and decided to extend the mandate of UNMIH for a period of six months, until 31 July 1995. The mandate was further extended to 30 June 1996 by the Council in subsequent resolutions.

Liquidation of the Mission

9. The mandate of UNMIH was terminated as of 30 June 1996. Pursuant to Security Council resolution 1063 (1996) of 28 June 1996, by which the Council established the United Nations Support Mission in Haiti (UNSMIH) as at 1 July 1996, the existing UNMIH civilian personnel and some of the military contingents remained in the mission area to form UNSMIH. Consequently, requirements associated with the UNMIH liquidation were reduced. The report on the final disposition of the assets of UNMIH was contained in document A/51/764/Add.1, dated 11 March 1997.

III. Voluntary contributions and trust funds

Table 2
Voluntary contributions
(United States dollars)

Government/organization	*Contribution*	*Value*
Cyprus	Cash	1 265
Canada	Salary and related staff costs for the Civilian Police Commissioner	146 792
	630 troops	2 910 648
	Logistical support to 630 troops provided on a voluntary basis	[a]
Netherlands	20 sea containers	[a]
United States of America	Salary and related staff costs for 149 locally recruited interpreters	556 068

[a] Value not quantified.

Table 3
Trust funds
(United States dollars)

	Receipts	*Expenditures*
Trust Fund for Haiti to finance the cost of construction materials and other expenditures not normally financed from assessed contributions 23 September 1993-30 June 1996	–	–
Trust Fund for electoral assistance to Haiti 31 July 1994-30 June 1996	11 672 144	10 591 366
Trust Fund to provide goods and services to the international police monitoring programme and other specifically designated programmes in Haiti 30 January 1995-30 June 1996	3 500 501	2 884 862
Total	**15 172 645**	**13 476 228**

IV. Status of reimbursement to troop-contributing Governments

Troop contributors

10. Troops were provided to the United Nations Mission in Haiti by the Governments of Antigua, Argentina, the Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Canada, Djibouti, France, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, India, Ireland, Jamaica, Nepal, the Netherlands, Pakistan, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago and the United States of America.

Status of reimbursement

11. Full reimbursement of troop costs has been made.

V. Contingent-owned equipment

Method of reimbursement

12. In section I, paragraph 4, of its resolution 51/218 E of 17 June 1997, the General Assembly reiterated that, for missions activated prior to 1 July 1996, countries had the option to accept reimbursement under either the new or the old reimbursement methodology. Eight of the eleven countries that provided contingent-owned equipment to UNMIH have opted for reimbursement under the old arrangements. Two countries opted for reimbursement under the new arrangements and one country chose to be reimbursed under the old arrangements for the period up to 15 March 1996 and under the new arrangements thereafter.

Status of reimbursement

13. Full reimbursement of contingent-owned equipment and self-sustainment costs has been made to all but one contributing Government. An amount of $11.6 million has been retained in accounts payable for that purpose.

VI. Financial performance report

14. A total of $357,541,100 gross ($352,046,000 net) was appropriated by the General Assembly for the operation of the United Nations Mission in Haiti.

15. Expenditures amounting to $313,057,300 gross ($309,246,700 net) were accounted for in the performance reports dated 17 August 1994 (A/49/318), 22 August 1995 (A/50/363), 9 November 1995 (A/50/363/Add.1), 12 August 1996 (A/50/363/Add.3), 27 December 1996 (A/51/764) and 19 March 1998 (A/52/833), resulting in an unencumbered balance of $44,483,800 gross ($42,799,300 net).

16. Additional unencumbered balances totalling $39,523,300 gross ($37,392,700 net) resulted from the cancellation of obligations ($39,932,300 gross $37,631,700 net), offset by additional requirements in respect of prior period adjustments ($409,000 gross and $239,000 net).

17. Decisions were taken by the General Assembly on the treatment of all reported unencumbered balances, with the exception of that for the period from 1 to 31 July 1996, which amounted to $38,100 gross ($26,800 net). In its decision 52/486 of 26 June 1998, the Assembly decided to defer consideration of the treatment of the unencumbered balance in respect of that period pending the submission of the final performance report for the Mission.

18. As can be seen from table 4 below, as at 31 December 2001, the balance of appropriations amounted to $39,561,400 gross ($37,419,500 net).

Table 4

Summary of resources as at 31 December 2001

(United States dollars)

	Gross	*Net*
1. Appropriations	357 541 100	352 046 000
2. Expenditures	273 534 000	271 854 000
3. Credits applied to Member States	44 445 700	42 772 500
4. Balance of appropriations	**39 561 400**	**37 419 500**

19. As at 31 December 2001, the UNMIH special account had an operating deficit of $9.1 million, as detailed in table 5 below.

Table 5

Financial position as at 31 December 2001

(United States dollars)

Cash balance	5 639 000
Cash requirements	
Amounts in accounts payable	14 702 000
Other liabilities	71 000
Subtotal	**14 773 000**
Operating deficit	(9 134 000)

20. The cash shortage as at 31 December 2001 referred to in paragraph 19 above was owing primarily to outstanding loans amounting to $61.4 million due from the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO), the United Nations Operation in Somalia (UNOSOM) and the United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic (MINURCA), as well as inter-fund balances receivable of $17.7 million. Subsequently, a total of $34.4 million was repaid from MINURSO, UNOSOM and UNSMIH/UNTMIH/MIPONUH. Consequently, there is currently a cash balance of $25,266,000 in the UNMIH special account.

21. Information on unpaid assessed contributions and other income is presented in tables 6 and 7 below.

Table 6
Status of assessed contributions as at 31 December 2001
(United States dollars)

Unpaid assessed contributions	1 876 054

Table 7
Other income as at 31 December 2001
(United States dollars)

Voluntary contributions in cash	1 265
Interest income	29 678 000
Miscellaneous income	3 007 000

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Agenda item 146
Financing of the United Nations Protection Force, the United Nations Confidence Restoration Operation in Croatia, the United Nations Preventive Deployment Force and the United Nations Peace Forces headquarters

Financial performance report of the United Nations Protection Force, the United Nations Confidence Restoration Operation in Croatia, the United Nations Preventive Deployment Force and the United Nations Peace Forces headquarters

Report of the Secretary-General

Summary

The present report is submitted in compliance with paragraph 8 of General Assembly resolution 55/265 of 14 June 2001, by which the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to provide an updated report in one year on the financing of the United Nations Protection Force, the United Nations Confidence Restoration Operation in Croatia, the United Nations Preventive Deployment Force and the United Nations Peace Forces headquarters.

The report contains updated information on amounts owed to troop-contributing Governments, expenditures, cast position and unpaid assessed contributions.

The actions to be taken by the General Assembly are set out in paragraph 10 of the report.

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I. Introduction

II. Status of reimbursement to troop-contributing Governments

III. Updated financial performance report

IV. Application of unencumbered balance

V. Actions to be taken by the General Assembly

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I. Introduction

1. By paragraph 8 of its resolution 55/265 of 14 June 2001 on the financing of the United Nations Protection Force, the United Nations Confidence Restoration Operation in Croatia, the United Nations Preventive Deployment Force and the United Nations Peace Forces headquarters, the General Assembly decided to suspend for the immediate future the provisions of regulations 4.3, 4.4 and 5.2 (*d*) of the financial regulations of the United Nations in respect of the remaining surplus of $174,743,027 gross ($175,519,370 net) in order to allow for reimbursements to troop contributors and in the light of the cash shortage of the combined Forces. In this connection, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to provide an updated report in one year.

II. Status of reimbursement to troop-contributing Governments

Troop costs

2. Full reimbursement of troop costs has been made.

Contingent-owned equipment

3. Full reimbursement for usage charges has been made. However, an amount of $18.3 million remains obligated in the accounts for the settlement of outstanding claims for losses.

Other claims

4. As at 31 December 2001, unliquidated obligations amounted to $3.8 million for outstanding claims from troop-contributing countries for goods and services provided under Letters of assist as well as for death and disability.

III. Updated financial performance report

Table 1
Summary of resources as at 31 December 2000 and 31 December 2001
(United States dollars)

	Gross as at 31 December 2000	*Gross as at 31 December 2001*	*Net as at 31 December 2000*	*Net as at 31 December 2001*
1. Appropriations	5 082 586 459	5 082 586 459	5 044 754 959	5 044 754 959
2. Expenditures	4 581 943 000	4 560 205 000	4 547 379 900	4 525 641 900
Total, 1 less 2	**500 643 459**	**522 381 459**	**497 375 059**	**519 113 059**
Credits applied to Member States				
United Nations Peace Forces	262 589 246	262 589 246	264 274 828	264 274 828
Tribunal	63 311 186	63 311 186	57 580 861	57 580 861
Subtotal	**325 900 432**	**325 900 432**	**321 855 689**	**321 855 689**
Balance of appropriations	**174 743 027**	**196 481 027**	**175 519 370**	**197 257 370**

5. As shown in table 1 above, the unencumbered balance of appropriations has increased from $174,743,027 gross ($175,519,370 net) to $196,481,027 gross ($197,257,370 net), an increase of $21,738,000. This increase resulted from the following transactions recorded during the last 12-month period: reductions amounting to $21,437,000 from the cancellation of prior period obligations and prior period adjustments of $301,000.

6. While there is an unspent balance of appropriations of some $196 million gross, the cash balance is significantly less. Although the financial position has improved substantially during the last 12 months, that is, from an operating deficit of $305.9 million to a cash surplus of $133.9 million, as shown in table 2 below, there are still insufficient funds to credit the entire unencumbered balance to Member States.

Table 2

Financial position as at 31 December 2000 and 31 December 2001

(United States dollars)

	As at 31 December 2000	*As at 31 December 2001*
Cash balance	10 423 000	174 550 000
Cash requirements		
Unliquidated obligations	53 538 000	23 865 000
Amounts owed to Governments in accounts payable	260 828 451	13 661 000
Other amounts in accounts payable	585 000	564 000
Outstanding loans	-	1 000 000
Inter-fund balances payable	1 361 000	1 522 000
Subtotal	**316 312 451**	**40 612 000**
Operating deficit/cash balance	(305 889 451)	133 938 000

7. The shortfall referred to in paragraph 6 above relates to unpaid assessed contributions. The status of assessed contributions to the United Nations Peace Forces as at 31 December 2001 is detailed in table 3 below.

8. Over the life of the mission, all cash resources that were recorded in the United Nations Peace Forces special account, including interest income, miscellaneous income and voluntary contributions in cash, have been utilized in order to meet the operating costs of the mission. It should also be noted that no reimbursement of expenditures amounting to $127,379,954 incurred by the United Nations Peace Forces for goods and services that should have been provided without cost under the terms of the agreements with the host Governments has been received. A summary of other income is provided in table 4 below for information purposes.

Table 3
Status of assessed contributions to the United Nations Peace Forces as at 31 December 2000 and 31 December 2001
(United States dollars)

	As at 31 December 2000	*As at 31 December 2001*
Appropriations (gross)	5 082 586 459	5 082 586 459
Applied credits:		
Income from staff assessment	(26 389 659)	(26 389 659)
Unencumbered balance	(196 178 748)	(196 178 748)
Subtotal	**(222 568 407)**	**(222 568 407)**
Net amount assessed	4 860 018 052	4 860 018 052
Payment received	4 243 293 679	4 654 665 068
Unpaid assessed contributions	616 724 373	205 352 984

Table 4
Other income as at 31 December 2000 and 31 December 2001
(United States dollars)

	As at 31 December 2000	*As at 31 December 2001*
Voluntary contributions in cash[a]	7 175 622	7 175 622
Interest income	46 472 000	49 283 000
Miscellaneous income[b]	87 978 000	89 051 000

[a] Excludes voluntary contributions in cash to the rapid reaction capacity, which were returned to the Member States concerned.

[b] Includes an amount of $50,819,060, which represents the sale of United Nations Peace Forces assets to the Implementation Force contingents on an offset basis.

IV. Application of unencumbered balance

9. In paragraph 124 of his report on the implementation of the recommendations of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations and the Panel on United Nations Peace Operations (A/55/977), the Secretary-General proposed a modest up-front procurement of a medium strategic reserve for Brindisi in order to deploy a peacekeeping operation in 30 to 90 days. The report containing the budget for the Strategic Reserve Stocks, estimated at $179.7 million, is being finalized. In view of the fund balances available in several closed missions, for which final performance reports are being submitted to the General Assembly at its current session, it is proposed that the balances be transferred to the account of the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi to meet the cost of the Strategic Reserve Stocks rather than be credited to Member States. As regards United Nations Peace Forces, it is proposed that part of the cash balance of $133,938,000 reflected in table 2 be transferred from the Peace Forces special account to the United Nations Logistics Base account for this purpose.

V. Actions to be taken by the General Assembly

10. The actions to be taken by the General Assembly are:

(a) A decision that Member States shall waive their respective shares in the amount of $125,644,300 from the balance of appropriations of $196,481,027 gross ($197,257,370 net), to be applied to the resources required for the financing of the strategic deployment stocks;

(b) A decision to credit the remaining cash balance of $8,293,700 to Member States;

(c) A decision to continue to suspend temporarily the provisions of financial regulations 4.3, 4.4 and 5.2 (*d*) in respect of the remaining surplus of $62,543,027 gross ($63,319,370 net) in light of the cash shortage of the combined forces.

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Financing of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991

Financing of the International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January and 31 December 1994

Comprehensive report on the results of the implementation of the recommendations of the Expert Group to Conduct a Review of the Effective Operation and Functioning of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia and the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda

Note by the Secretary-General

Summary

The General Assembly, in its resolution 54/239 B of 15 June 2000, (a) took note of the report of the Expert Group to conduct a review of the effective operation and functioning of the International Tribunals, established by the Secretary-General pursuant to General Assembly resolutions 53/212 and 53/213, and the note by the Secretary-General transmitting comments thereon (A/54/850); (b) endorsed the observations and recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions contained in its report (A/54/874); and (c) requested the Secretary-General to submit a comprehensive report on the results of the implementation of the recommendations of the Expert Group to the General Assembly at its fifty-sixth session.

The present report is submitted in response to the above request contained in resolution 54/239 B and outlines the results of the implementation of the recommendations of the Expert Group.

The General Assembly is requested to take note of the report on the results of the implementation of the recommendations of the Expert Group.

I. Introduction

1. Pursuant to General Assembly resolutions 53/212 and 53/213 of 18 December 1998, an Expert Group to conduct a review of the effective operation and functioning of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia (ICTY) and the International Tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR) was appointed by the Secretary-General.

2. The report of the Expert Group was submitted to the Secretary-General on 11 November 1999; and on 22 November 1999, the Secretary-General transmitted the report to the Security Council and the General Assembly (S/2000/597 and A/54/634). The comments of the Secretary-General (A/54/850) on the report of the Expert Group were subsequently submitted to the General Assembly on 27 April 2000. The report of the Expert Group contained 46 recommendations, of which 16 had already been put into practice by the Tribunals at the time of the preparation of the report to the Assembly at its fifty-fourth session, 11 were expressly indicated as subject to further review by the Chambers of one or both Tribunals, and the balance of the other recommendations were in different stages of review for acceptance or otherwise.

3. The paragraphs below contain comments of both Tribunals and are presented under each of the 46 recommendations, as applicable. To facilitate the General Assembly's review of the implementation of the Expert Group's recommendation, paragraph references to the report of the Group (A/54/634) are given in parentheses at the end of each recommendation.

II. Action taken by the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia and the International Tribunal for Rwanda since the issuance of the report of the Expert Group

A. International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia

4. Since the issuance of the report of the Expert Group in November 1999, several changes have taken place within the ICTY, partly based on the Expert Group's recommendations themselves, partly only in the vein of them.

5. As a general response to the report, a reform plan has been adopted to accelerate court proceedings. Trial capacity has been doubled with the addition of ad litem judges as authorized by the Security Council in its resolution 1329 (2000) of 5 December 2000 and by the General Assembly in its resolution 55/225 B of 12 April 2001. In September 2001, six ad litem judges out of a pool of 27 started their work in the Trial Chambers. Subsequently, one more ad litem judge was recruited and has commenced duties.

6. A new rule 65 ter has been adopted, which introduces, among other things, the possibility of delegation of pre-trial activities by the judges to the Senior Legal Officers, allowing the judges to concentrate on trials and judgements. Rule 92 bis has also been adopted, which introduces the admissibility of written evidence under certain circumstances. It is envisaged that as a result of this new rule a considerable number of witnesses will no longer be required to travel to The Hague to testify orally in court.

7. Perhaps the most significant consequence of the above-mentioned reforms is that the period of operation of the Tribunal may now be substantially reduced. Taking into account the criminal policy of the Prosecutor, it is anticipated that the trials will be completed by 2008 (and appeals by 2010) instead of the originally envisaged date of 2018. Accordingly, the cost-saving effect to be derived would be considerable.

8. In expectation of an earlier completion of trials and appeals, the Tribunal's Coordination Council (President, Prosecutor and Registrar) is currently discussing details of an "exit strategy" related to the completion of the mandate of the Tribunal which will include, inter alia, the transfer of cases to the domestic jurisdictions of the countries in the former Yugoslavia.

B. International Tribunal for Rwanda

9. Several important changes have taken place in the operation and functioning of ICTR since the Expert Group report was issued in November 1999. These changes, some of which have been spurred by the recommendations of the Expert Group report, and others based on the internal initiatives of the Tribunal, have all been geared towards fulfilling the intent and

spirit of the Expert Group's report, namely, achieving a more effective functioning of the International Tribunal.

10. The Trial Chambers of the Tribunal are now handling a heavy trial docket as a result of reforms introduced in the judicial work of the Tribunal. Currently, 17 individuals are on trial in seven cases. Another trial of four accused persons is scheduled to open on 2 April 2002, and judgements in a number of trials currently under way are expected in the coming months. This heavy trial schedule is the result of a system of "twin-tracking" that has been introduced by the judges since 2001, in which each Trial Chamber is adjudicating at least two trials in rotation, and in the case of one Trial Chamber, three trials.

11. Other important reforms include the assignment of two trial judges to the Appeals Chamber of the Tribunal, bringing the total number of judges of that Chamber to seven and strengthening its capacity to handle appeals, and the adoption of a new rule 73 (A) that provides for the disposal of motions on the basis of written briefs as opposed to the necessity, hitherto, of holding oral arguments for every motion. In addition, the Tribunal's judges have developed greater control of judicial proceedings and have increasingly dismissed "frivolous" motions, mostly by defence teams, and ordered non-payment of fees to defence counsel for filing such motions. Given the fact that the Expert Group report identified these elements of "excessive lawyering" and the need for greater judicial proceedings as some of the major constraints on the effective functioning of the two Tribunals, the impact of these reforms in the International Tribunal for Rwanda becomes apparent.

12. However, while these and other important reforms have had a significant impact of enhancing the Tribunal's effectiveness, the Tribunal's hope for the ultimately effective and efficient discharge of its mandate rests in the request it has submitted to the Security Council for an amendment of its Statute to provide for the election of ad litem judges. Such additional judicial manpower is considered critical to the Tribunal's completion of trials at first instance by 2008 instead of the originally envisaged date of 2017, based on the criminal investigation strategy of the Prosecutor. These are the initial outlines of the Tribunal's "exit strategy", which will be further amplified based on the decision of the Security Council on the Tribunal's request for additional judges to expedite trials of the several individuals awaiting trial at the Tribunal.

III. Recommendations of the Expert Group and status of implementation

Recommendation 1

In order to reduce delays caused by preliminary motions filed when an amended indictment includes new charges, the periods of time given under rule 50 for filing such motions should be considered as a maximum, which could be shortened at the discretion of the Trial Chamber if it believes the circumstances so permit or require (para. 37).

Comments of ICTY

13. Delays have been eliminated or reduced through the adoption of rule 65 ter (B) of the Rules of Procedure and Evidence in November 1999, which provides that "the Pre-Trial Judge shall under the authority and supervision of the Trial Chamber seized of the case, coordinate communication between the parties during the pre-trial phase". The Pre-Trial Judge now ensures that the proceedings are not unduly delayed and takes measures necessary to prepare the case for a fair and expeditious trial.

Comments of ICTR

14. The judges have instituted a new practice regarding frivolous motions. As a result, there has been a marked reduction in delays caused by such motions.

Recommendation 2

In order to eliminate the difficulties that result from disqualification from trials of judges of Trial Chambers who confirm indictments, further consideration should be given to the view that confirmation of an indictment automatically results in disqualification of the confirming judge (para. 45).

Comments of ICTY

15. The problem has been remedied through the amendment of rule 15 (C) of the Rules of Procedure and Evidence in November 1999, which stated that "a judge who reviews an indictment against an accused shall not be disqualified for sitting on the bench of the Trial Chamber". Whereas previously the President had to conduct a significant amount of juggling to avoid assigning a judge to a case under an indictment he/she had confirmed, the composition of the respective Trial Chambers is now significantly less complicated.

Comments of ICTR

16. The problems have been eliminated because the President can now assign judges whether or not a judge was a pre-trial judge, which increases the flexibility for the assignment of judges to trials. The difficulties that arose in the past in this context have thus been overcome, eliminating this issue as a potential or actual delay factor in judicial proceedings at both Tribunals.

Recommendation 3

In order to reduce unduly long pre-trial detentions, the Tribunal might wish to consider whether the right of an accused who had voluntarily surrendered to be tried in person is waivable by the accused following his initial appearance and, if so, consider a consequent rule that would provide for provisional release if the Trial Chamber were satisfied that:

(a) The accused had freely and knowingly consented to trial in absentia;

(b) The personal circumstances of the accused, including character and integrity, as well as State guarantees for his appearance and other appropriate conditions were such that the likelihood of his not appearing for trial were minimal; and

(c) Defence counsel gave a solemn commitment binding themselves to participate in a trial in absentia, should one occur (para. 54 and footnote 14).

Comments of ICTY

17. The judges have considered the question of trial in absentia on many occasions throughout the life of the Tribunal. The proposal of the Expert Group was considered in plenary in July 2000, at which time a policy paper on the issue was presented, but no amendment to the Rules was agreed upon.

18. Nevertheless, the Tribunal has taken a number of other measures since the Expert Group report was prepared in order to shorten the pre-trial detention of accused. In combination with the decision to conduct six trials at the same time by making use of ad litem judges, measures were taken also to allow the Senior Legal Officers a recognized role in the pre-trial management. As a result, the judges can focus more on the ongoing trials; and the Senior Legal Officers, on the pre-trial phase, under the guidance of a pre-trial judge. This system allows for shorter pre-trial periods since much of the pre-trial work can be conducted by the Senior Legal Officer while the pre-trial judge is occupied with the ongoing trial.

19. In addition, the current rule 65 (B), as modified in November 1999, allows for the possibility of provisional release even though exceptional circumstances do not apply, thus widening substantially the grounds for provisional release. As a result of the application of this rule, as well as the substantially improved cooperation between the Tribunal and various jurisdictions in the former Yugoslavia, the Tribunal is able to release detainees provisionally, since it can now be expected that accused persons who fail to appear for trial will be handed over to the Tribunal. Provisional release has been granted in at least six cases during the past 18 months. It needs to be emphasized, however, that a decision on provisional release will have to be based on individual factors. An important one is the voluntary surrender of the accused. But other factors, such as the guarantees provided by the relevant authorities and the accused, possible interference with victims and witnesses, etc., all have to be taken into account in such decisions.

20. Furthermore, since the amendment of the above-mentioned rule and the subsequent provisional releases, there is an indication of an increase in the number of voluntary surrenders to the International Tribunal. During 2001, for example, eight indicted individuals voluntarily surrendering themselves to the custody of the Tribunal.

Comments of ICTR

21. This issue was not applicable to ICTR.

Recommendation 4 (a)

In order to facilitate a subsequent trial, the rule 61 proceeding might be amended to permit evidence produced at such a proceeding by the prosecution to be utilized at a subsequent trial following the arrest of the accused if at the time of that trial the witness has died, could not be found, was incapable of giving evidence or could not be procured without an amount of delay, expense or inconvenience which, under the circumstances of the case, would be unreasonable; moreover, to protect the interest of the accused, counsel could be assigned to represent the accused during the rule 61 proceeding (footnote 16).

Recommendation 4 (b)

Alternatively, in order to avoid the disqualification of the entire rule 61 Chamber and to shorten the proceedings, the rule 61 proceedings could be amended to vest in the confirming judge alone the power, upon application by the Prosecutor and on satisfaction of the judge, to issue an international arrest warrant and order the freezing of the assets of the accused (footnote 17).

Comments of ICTY

22. Rule 61 was used on at least four occasions during the early years of functioning of the Tribunal. It remains a valid tool for putting pressure on States to surrender indicted persons, but has not been used recently as the judges have been fully occupied with active trial and pre-trial proceedings; and it has been determined that the resources and efforts should be focused on those accused who are present before the Tribunal.

23. The issue raised in this recommendation, namely how to make use of testimonies, documents, etc., presented in one case and their use in other cases, is an issue which has been given much attention by the Tribunal and for which various rules have been elaborated. First, rule 92 bis creates the opportunity to admit a written statement by a witness instead of live testimony of a witness. Such a statement may be either a new statement of a new witness, or a statement (or transcript of a testimony in a previous case) by a witness that has already been heard by the Tribunal. As recommended by the Expert Group, the rule also permits the Trial Chamber to admit the statement of a person who has since died. Since the adoption of rule 92 bis in December 2000, it has thus far been used on 15 missions to Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Switzerland, France, Germany, Austria, Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina, for a total of 179 witnesses. Of these missions, 80 per cent were in Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia, 15 per cent in Denmark, Germany, Switzerland, France, Austria, and 5 per cent in Sweden and Norway. Said written testimony may then be legally used in court in place of a witness appearance, thereby enabling considerable cost savings in comparison with the costs related to each witness appearance. On the average, 15 per cent to 25 per cent of the testimonies of witnesses presented for a case are now provided on the basis of rule 92 bis and this percentage is growing as parties become more accustomed to the rule. For example, in the *Milošević* case, the prosecution has indicated that it intends to call 110 witnesses in person and to submit a similar number of statements under the rule.

24. It is important to bear in mind, however, that the admission of such a statement can still be followed by live cross-examination of the witness by the accused, if the Trial Chamber so decides on the basis of rule 92 bis, paragraphs (A) (ii) (c) and (E). Furthermore, rule 92 bis can only be used to establish facts of a more general nature and not to prove “acts and conduct of the accused as charged in the indictment”.

25. In addition, according to rule 94, judicial notice can be taken by a Trial Chamber of adjudicated facts or documentary evidence from other proceedings. This rule eliminates the need of having to present again to the Tribunal facts or documents which have been presented earlier. Although this rule is less frequently used than rule 92, it can still contribute to a substantial shortening of the trial.

26. As to recommendation 4 (b), the aim of rule 61 is not so much to obtain the sanctions of an international arrest warrant and freezing of assets (both of which could be ordered by a single judge), but to allow public scrutiny of the evidence against an accused who is refusing to submit to justice and is being sheltered by a State which is not complying with its obligations to the Tribunal, thereby leading to public condemnation of both accused and State.

Comments of ICTR

27. This was not a concern for ICTR as accused were in custody from the beginning.

Recommendation 5

In order to reduce the potential for obstructive and dilatory tactics by assigned defence counsel, the amount of legal fees allowed might properly take into account delays in pre-trial and trial proceedings deemed to have clearly been caused by such tactics; though this is not to recommend that the Chambers become enmeshed in all the details of remuneration of assigned counsel, but rather that they simply exercise an oversight function (footnote 23).

Comments of ICTY

28. Rule 46 (C) relating to misconduct of defence counsel was modified during the plenary session in December 2001 to allow the Chambers to mention, in their decisions and orders, if a motion submitted by the defence or prosecution seems to be dilatory. On the basis of such assessments by a Trial Chamber, and on its own review of the defence motions submitted, the Registry audits invoices, and refuses payment of certain fees if justified. During 2001, fees were refused in this context in approximately five cases.

29. Furthermore, effective 1 January 2001, a new regime regulating payment to a defence counsel is now in place. It takes into account several factors, such as the use of flat rates and payment relating to the complexity of cases. The main objective of the regime is to secure that the right of defendants to equality of arms (this means that the defendant finds himself in the same position as the Prosecutor with regard to the financial means available to each of them) is guaranteed, while limiting any incentive by the defence to unnecessarily prolong the proceedings through dilatory tactics. Some of the main principles of this complex issue can be identified as follows:

(a) The fair allocation of resources between more complex defence cases and simple cases. This is a measure introduced by the Registry, and approved by the judges in 2001. This payment system not only allocates fair resources to the defence cases, but also restricts counsel from submitting possible unfounded claims as much as a legal aid system itself possibly could. For instance, one case relating to instances of killing and rape is now in the appeals phase. The defence has appealed almost every aspect of the judgement and constantly makes representations to the Registry for more resources. The new payment system, however, provides for the criteria to rank the case at level 1, the lowest level. Therefore, the available resources are limited at the beginning of the appeal. The constant auditing of the defence invoices ensures further compliance with the rules of the Tribunal, i.e. the efficient use of the financial resources of the defence. However, the resources can only be reduced to a certain level. Below this level, fair trial is not guaranteed, and the entire functioning of the Tribunal is potentially affected, including its professionalism and credibility.

(b) The requirement to use financial resources as efficiently as possible without interfering with the right of the accused to equality of arms. This requirement is at all times kept in mind when deciding on allotments to defence teams, be it fees, travel or other expenses, as well as when creating the new payment practice of the Registry. As an example, two cases are cited. In a case related to a crisis committee in a Bosnian municipality, the pre-trial phase was delayed due to various factors, including a contempt-of-court proceeding against a counsel. Based on the old payment practice, the defence claimed reimbursement for 40 months of pre-trial work (7,000 working hours for the lead counsel). Owing to the delay, the Registry lowered the monthly maximum billable working hours, but still had to acknowledge 4,000 working hours due to the delay. Had the new system been in force at the time, the case would have been initially ranked at level 2, providing for only 2,100 working hours for counsel. The second example relates to two different cases. Over a period from March to July 2001, both cases were in trial, but one under the old payment system and one under the new payment system. The savings under the new system were roughly US$ 54,000, or $10,800 per month (i.e. costing $172,748 under the old system and $118,097 under the new system). Another example relates to the detailed approval and auditing process for costs. About 10 per cent of defence claims are questioned or refused based on the rules and practices of the Tribunal. For example, a travel authorization request for a trip of an attorney from Zagreb to New York costing about $8,000 was refused following review by the Legal and

Witness Division, since it was neither necessary nor efficient.

(c) **The requirement to manage the legal aid system with minimal staffing resources.** The Registry receives about 180 invoices per month and about 100 travel authorization requests per month. Each of these invoices or requests has to be verified on their merits, as mentioned above, even though each application has potential impacts on the fair trial. The following may serve as an example. The refusal of an invoice item or items is explained to a defence counsel by a letter. The Registry sends out about 18 to 20 such letters for fee claims to counsel per month. The new payment system bundles all work of counsel for the familiarization with the case in a fixed fee of $2,000. In the past, attorneys invoiced the Tribunal for approximately 10 hours for familiarization with the case and about 30 hours for familiarization with the rules and general orientation. Under the new procedure, expenses are reduced from approximately $4,400 to $2,000, per accused.

Comments of ICTR

30. See comment on recommendation 1. The increasing willingness of ICTR judges to declare a motion frivolous if it is found to be so (with a direction to the Registrar not to pay fees to defence counsel for work undertaken on such motions) has had a salutary effect on the potential for obstructive and dilatory tactics. In 2000, 11 motions were qualified as frivolous, compared to only one motion so qualified in 1999; and three were the subject of such rulings in 2001. Another measure that has had an impact on potential dilatory tactics is rule 45 ter on the availability of counsel, adopted on 21 February 2000. Rule 45 ter provides:

> "(A) Counsel and co-counsel, whether assigned by the Registrar or appointed by the client for the purposes of proceedings before the Tribunal, shall furnish to the Registrar, upon date of such assignment or appointment, a written undertaking that he will appear before the Tribunal within a reasonable time as specified by the Registrar;
>
> "(B) Failure by counsel or co-counsel to appear before the Tribunal, as undertaken, shall be a ground for withdrawal by the Registrar of the assignment of such counsel or co-counsel or the refusal of audience by the Tribunal or the imposition of any other sanction by the Chamber concerned."

31. The combination of these two measures has greatly reduced instances of motions on interlocutory matters as well as situations, compared to what had happened in the past, where the judicial proceedings of the Tribunal had been delayed by the non-availability of defence counsel. Furthermore, ICTR judges have increasingly and consistently overruled attempts by detainees to obstruct trials. Examples of such decisions have occurred in the "*Media*" trial of three former Rwandan journalists in which a detainee attempted to obstruct the proceedings by his refusal to attend courtroom sittings in his trial and refusing to cooperate with his defence counsel. In the *Kajelijeli* case, in which the detainee sought to delay his trial on medical grounds, the Trial Chamber found insufficient reason to adjourn the trial.

Recommendation 6

In order to curtail excessive motions, the Chambers might:

- **Consider a rule requiring that, before any motion is presented, it first be discussed between the prosecution and the defence, between themselves, with a view to resolving the matter by agreement (para. 71);**
- **Consider the so-called "rocket docket" techniques utilized by the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia to move cases expeditiously (para. 71);**
- **Consider adapting for use by ICTY and ICTR the "omnibus hearing" process for managing motions before trial (paras. 72-73);**
- **Consider requiring that, unless otherwise ordered by the Trial Chamber, motions be made and responded to orally (para. 74).**

Comments of ICTY

32. The recommendation reflects the current practice of requesting parties to first discuss a question in dispute before filing a motion and will continue to be implemented by the judges. Decisions are given orally by judges when the legal issue is not complicated, and Chambers will endeavour to ensure that this practice is

followed uniformly. Furthermore, in addition to the development of such pre-trial procedures, a Directive on the length of Briefs and Motions submitted by the Parties was issued on 19 January 2001 to address the issue. The effects of the directive are yet to be evaluated, but indications are positive.

33. In the event the case concerns dilatory tactics through the submission of excessive motions by a defence counsel, the Chambers may further apply the aforementioned rule 46 (C) relating to misconduct of defence counsel.

34. Since the above-mentioned practices have lead to significant progress towards the reduction of excessive motions, the Tribunal takes the view, after consideration, that the incorporation of very specific national solutions, such as the suggested so-called "rocket docket" techniques and the "omnibus hearing" process, are not applicable in the setting of an international criminal tribunal.

Comments of ICTR

35. The impact of rule 73 (A), which provides for the disposal of motions on briefs, has been a reduction in the backlog of motions. Similarly, other rule changes have created a new situation in which this problem has been effectively addressed.

Recommendations 7, 9 and 10

In order to expedite trials, the Trial Chamber might accelerate and make general the practice of forcefully utilizing existing rules dealing with the presentation of evidence or promulgate and implement further rules to assert greater control over the proceedings, including adjournments, while protecting the legitimate interests of the accused (paras 76-78).

In order to further expedite trials, the functions currently assigned to the pre-trial judge to try to reach agreement between the parties on the conduct of the trial might be expanded into a more interventionist role, inter alia, including authority to act for the Trial Chamber under ICTY rule 65 ter (D) and making a pre-trial report to the other judges with recommendations for a pre-trial order establishing a reasonable format in which the case is to proceed (para. 83).

To help in eliminating the need for the introduction of potentially massive amounts of evidence, judges might require that, when there is no apparent dispute as to certain facts, the party declining to so stipulate, explain why (para. 84).

Comments of ICTY

36. The Tribunal agrees fully with these recommendations and the philosophy behind them. As already indicated, in combination with the implementation of the decision to have the assistance of ad litem judges, the pre-trial procedure has been made subject to closer scrutiny. This has led to various amendments to rule 65 ter, all with the intention to have a more active and strict control over the pre-trial procedure by introducing the possibility of a more active role of the pre-trial judge, as well as the possibility to delegate parts of the pre-trial activities from the judges to the Senior Legal Officers in Chambers. In accordance with rule 65 ter (D) (ii), work plans are implemented, setting out clear deadlines for the different pre-trial steps that have to be taken. This entails further that the parties have to strictly observe time limits. As indicated above, the Senior Legal Officers hold regular meetings with the parties to observe the progress in the work plan. On the average, such meetings take place every four to six weeks. Problems identified during the meetings are reported to the pre-trial judge or the Trial Chamber. With an effective cooperation of the parties and a strict observation of the work plan, the pre-trial phase can be completed in roughly six to eight months.

37. One of the regularly recurring issues during such meetings, as well as during regular status conferences, which take place every 120 days in a case, is the issue of the agreement on facts between parties. Obviously such agreements preclude the need for proving such facts during trial. The effectiveness of such an approach, however, depends entirely on the willingness and spirit of cooperation of the parties.

Comments of ICTR

38. See comments on recommendation 5 regarding control of proceedings and adjournments. As regards issues of the presentation of evidence, the recommendation has generally been implemented, but its impact has varied in different cases.

Recommendation 8

In connection with the objective noted in recommendation 7 above, in attempting to control the presentation of witness testimony, the Trial Chambers might consider, to the extent not currently the practice, permitting offers of proof to protect the rights of a party whose evidence is excluded (footnote 25).

Comments of ICTY/ICTR

39. This recommendation reflects the current practice of the judges to ensure that the parties are treated equally and to permit offers of proof to protect the rights of the party whose evidence is excluded in accordance with rule 73 bis (D) and rule 75 ter. In this regard, it is essential to ensure that while ensuring the legal rights of the accused and striving to limit the court hours, the rights and security of witnesses are not compromised.

Recommendation 11

Further consideration should be given to greater use of judicial notice in a manner that fairly protects the rights of the accused and at the same time reduces or eliminates the need for identical repetitive testimony and exhibits in successive cases (para. 85).

Comments of ICTY

40. As more appeal judgements are issued, greater use of judicial notice is made possible. According to rule 94, judges may decide *proprio motu*, or at the request of parties, to take judicial notice of adjudicated facts or documentary evidence from other proceedings of the Tribunal relating to matters at issue in the current proceedings. A Chamber can reserve its legal findings of the adjudicated historical, geographical, administrative and military context until the end of the trial. This practice has been successful thus far in producing concrete results. However, bearing in mind the first and foremost principle of justice of the right of the accused to a fair trial, the Chamber is somewhat reluctant to rely extensively on adjudicated facts or documentary evidence.

Comments of ICTR

41. The impact of this recommendation is of a limited nature because the judges have been disinclined to rely extensively on adjudicated facts to the fullest extent possible due to concerns about the protection of the rights of the accused. An illustration of this cautious approach in ICTR is the recent Decision on the Prosecutor's Motion for Judicial Notice of Adjudicated Facts by Trial Chamber I, dated 22 November 2001, in *The Prosecutor v Elizaphna Ntakirutimana and Gerard Ntakirutimana* (case Nos. ICTR-96-10-T and ICTR-96-17-T). Deciding, inter alia, on a request by the Prosecutor to take judicial notice that there were "widespread and systematic attacks" throughout Rwanda, the Chamber stated "that it accepts that judgements of this Tribunal have established that from April 1994, in Rwanda, attacks were suffered by civilians on grounds of their perceived political affiliation or ethnic identification. However, the prosecution's request is far-reaching and relates to the situation 'throughout Rwanda'. The Tribunal's findings so far do not relate to all prefectures of the country, but only to certain regions ... the Chamber does not take judicial notice of item 3 of the annexure, as formulated by the prosecution." But the Chamber left the door open to the possibility of a future favourable decision on judicial notice by stating in its decision that its deliberations "should not exclude the possibility that certain facts alleged ... may be judicially noticed in a different context".

Recommendation 12

In order to reduce the length of trials, Trial Chambers might consider:

- **The use of prepared testimony, i.e., written testimony submitted in advance in question-and-answer form, with an opportunity given to the other party later to object to questions, and the witness being later made available for cross-examination; and/or**
- **The preparation of a dossier by the prosecution containing witness statements, with comments by the defence, to enable the Trial Chamber to select relevant witnesses for oral testimony and to admit certain witness statements as documentary evidence (para. 88).**

Comments of ICTY/ICTR

42. In principle, all parties agree with the underlying rationale of utilizing prepared testimony. This practice is being implemented already in several cases. Parties highlight parts of a witness statement that is in dispute in order to cross-examine the witness on this particular point.

43. However, the second part of this recommendation is partly rejected. According to rule 73 bis, "Pre-trial conference", the Chamber receives the file from the pre-trial judge. If the Chamber considers that an excessive number of witnesses are being called to prove the same facts, the judges may then call upon the Prosecutor or the defence counsel to shorten the estimated length of the examination-in-chief for particular witnesses, or to reduce the number of witnesses.

44. Furthermore, since the implementation of rule 92 bis, which allows for a written testimony in lieu of oral evidence presented by a witness in court which goes to proof of a matter other than the acts and conduct of the accused as charged in the indictment, the use of written testimony is and continues to be considerably increased as indicated in paragraph 23 under recommendation 4 (a).

Recommendation 13

In order to expedite the trial and enable the Trial Chamber to focus on the real issues, it might:

- **Require counsel for the accused, following disclosure by the prosecution of its case to the defence, to describe in general terms the nature of the defence, indicating the matters on which she/he takes issue with the prosecution and stating the reasons in relation to each. This course would also simplify the prosecution's duty to make disclosure, which at present calls for prosecution guesswork, and can thereby cause trial delay as well as the incurrence of unnecessary prosecution time and expenditure (para. 89);**
- **Require counsel for the accused, when cross-examining witnesses able to give evidence relevant to the defence, to inform them of the nature of the defence if it is in contradiction of their evidence (para. 90).**

Comments of ICTY

45. The proposed practice was accepted by the plenary session, held in November 1999, and is incorporated within rule 65 ter, and rule 90 H (ii) of the Rules of Procedure and Evidence (Rev. 17) defining in general terms disclosure of the nature of the defence case and is frequently used in court and regularly enforced by Chambers in order to prevent unnecessary trial delay.

Comments of ICTR

46. The judges considered the recommendation and, after a thorough discussion, concluded that implementation of the recommendation would not be in the interests of justice in the light of ICTR experience.

47. Generally, it is important to stress that the burden on the prosecution of proving its case requires it to produce the evidence upon which it will rely. It does not give a complete picture of the trial process to state that the process of disclosing "in general terms the nature of the defence" should or would have any bearing on the prosecution's duty to make disclosure. It is for the Prosecutor to determine what her case against an accused consists of and to disclose any evidence upon which she proposes to rely. It is axiomatic that if the Prosecutor has the burden of proving her case, the defence can, at the end of the proceedings, simply state that the Prosecutor has failed to discharge the burden. To place upon the defence an extra burden of stating a defence in general terms can accomplish little. The disclosure of specific defences in advance is, of course, useful and provision is made for this in the current Rules of Procedure and Evidence. The current rule 67 (A) (ii) requires the defence to provide to the Prosecutor details of any alibi to be presented, and rule 67 (A) (iii) requires the defence to provide to the Prosecutor details of any special defence, including the evidence supporting it.

48. While rule 67 (B) preserves the right to place evidence supporting an alibi or special defence before a Trial Chamber even in the absence of such notice, the jurisprudence of the Tribunal shows that a Trial Chamber will require good cause to allow rule 67 (B) to be invoked and will weigh the lack of notice and disclosure in the balance when considering the credibility of the alibi or special defence: (*Prosecutor v. Kayishema and Ruzindana*, Decision on a Prosecution Motion for a Ruling on the Defence

Continued Non-Compliance with Rule 67 (A) (ii) and with the Written and Oral Orders of the Trial Chamber, case No. ICTR-95-1-T, Trial Chamber. II, 3 September 1998.

49. In this context it is noted that there are wide powers vested in a Trial Chamber to require defence disclosure in appropriate cases if it is in the interests of justice to so order. For example, in ICTY, in an appropriate case, the Tribunal has decided that the disclosure of witness statements made by defence witnesses after the witnesses had given evidence-in-chief may be ordered. The basis of the order was the inherent power of the Tribunal consequent on the need to regulate its proceedings and carry out judicial functions. *Prosecutor v. Tadić*, Judgment, IT-94-1-A, Appeals Chamber, 15 July 1999.

50. As stated above, the ICTR judges felt that there was no clear need for such a rule change. However, they continue to keep the matter under review.

Recommendation 14

As is the consensus between ICTY and ICTR judges, the major objectives of the Security Council would be fulfilled and the resolve of the international community demonstrated if civilian, military and paramilitary leaders were brought to trial rather than minor perpetrators (para. 96).

Comments of ICTY

51. ICTY is fully in agreement that the interests of justice and the effective fulfilment of the mandate will be fulfilled if high-level civilian, military and paramilitary leaders are tried before the Tribunal instead of minor perpetrators. All efforts are being made to bring the indictees in the higher echelons of responsibility before the Tribunal, and resources are being allocated accordingly. This has resulted in the transfer of Slobodan Milošević to the Detention Unit in The Hague in June 2001. Furthermore, since the issuance of the Expert Group report in 1999, several high-profile accused have been transferred to The Hague, including the military leader, General Blaskić, former minister Ms. Biljana Plavsić and Radislav Krštić.

52. It is important to note that the Tribunal also focuses on the apprehension of so-called "notorious offenders" who may not be of as high rank as the individuals mentioned, but nevertheless stand accused of committing crimes of such horrendous nature that their respective prosecutions are just as important.

53. Notwithstanding the above, the success of the Tribunal in this regard is, of course, fully dependent on the cooperation of Member States and international organizations, particularly in the pursuit of war crimes indictees Radovan Karadžić and Ratko Mladić.

54. With regard to the lesser grave offenders, prosecution is carried out by the national courts, notably in Bosnia and Herzegovina under the so-called "Rules of the Road" scheme, as established under the Rome Agreement and the Dayton Peace Agreement, a process wherein the Tribunal actively performs a screening role and assists the national judiciary.

Comments of ICTR

55. This has always been the policy and the reality at ICTR. The Tribunal has gone a long way towards fulfilling the intention of the Security Council in this respect. That many high-ranking accused persons have been apprehended and detained in the custody of the Tribunal is recognized in the original report of the Expert Group. ICTR has indicted, arrested and convicted a former head of government (Jean Kambanda, former prime minister of Rwanda) on charges of genocide and crimes against humanity and he is currently serving a sentence of life in prison. Of the more than 50 individuals in the Tribunal's custody, 11 are former cabinet ministers in Mr. Kambanda's Interim Government of 1994, and several others are high-ranking military commanders, political leaders and senior regional administrators. These achievements represent marked progress in fulfilling the Tribunal's purpose of ensuring the personal accountability of political and military leaders for serious violations of humanitarian law.

Recommendation 15

In order to increase awareness of the role of the Tribunals in protecting and enhancing humanitarian values, the Tribunals should continue their outreach programmes (paras. 97-98).

Comments of ICTY

56. The Tribunal fully shares the opinion of the Expert Group and submits that the Outreach

Programme is indeed very active. At present the Outreach Programme has five offices, in The Hague, Zagreb, Sarajevo, Belgrade and Pristina, with four staff members placed in The Hague and two staff members in each office in the region carrying out a variety of activities.

57. In addition to receiving and delivering special information briefings to groups from the region visiting the Tribunal, the Outreach Programme regularly holds symposia on various topics in the region. In 2000, four symposia were held, providing a general introduction to the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia as well as an opportunity to meet ICTY officials. Approximately 60 to 70 persons attended each event. Such efforts continued and were expanded in 2001, when eight events took place in the region: two events on a general introduction to the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia and an opportunity to meet ICTY officials, with approximately 60 to 70 attendees per event; and another six events with seminars for specific target groups (media and legal professionals) held approximately 25 participants and 60-70 observers per event.

58. Since its inception, the Outreach Programme has developed the Bosnian-Croatian-Serbian language (BSC) segment of the web site to include translations into BCS of all basic legal documents, all public indictments, all judgements issued thus far, numerous Trial and Appeals Chamber Orders and Decisions, as well as general information about the indictments, proceedings and the general functioning of the Tribunal. Additionally, the Outreach Programme provides translation of all ICTY press releases into BCS so as to ensure timely information about the events at the Tribunal and/or related to it.

59. In addition to maintaining regular contacts with media representatives as well as those of the legal community and NGOs in the region so as to provide timely and accurate information about the functioning of the Tribunal, the Outreach Programme also distributes ICTY documents in BCS in the region in order to facilitate archives in law schools and libraries, courts, media houses and NGOs and provide other interested groups and individuals with ICTY material. Most basic legal documents, the Milošević indictment and some information materials are also produced in the Albanian language and distributed in Kosovo. On the same note, the Outreach Programme has produced a 55-minute information video on ICTY in English, BCS and Albanian and has distributed the video widely in the region.

60. In order to keep ICTY officials up to date with the developments in the region, the Outreach Programme also provides daily media monitoring from all of its offices in the region as well as an overview of domestic war crimes trials in the region so as to provide consolidated information on the developments in each location.

Comments of ICTR

61. In Rwanda, the establishment of the ICTR Information and Documentation Centre has resulted in significantly increased understanding and support for the Tribunal. A total of 21,000 individuals, mainly Rwandan citizens, visited the Centre in 2001.

62. The ICTR Information and Documentation Centre provides written and audio-visual information on the work of the Tribunal to the Rwandan populace in English, French and Kinyarwanda. Some judgements and judicial decisions of the Tribunal have already been translated into Kinyarwanda. The Centre also provides library and Internet research facilities on criminal justice and related issues.

63. The inauguration of the Centre in September 2000 was only the second phase of the Tribunal's Outreach Programme, which began in 1998 with the provision of logistical support by the Tribunal for a bureau of *Radio Rwanda* based at the Tribunal. The bureau broadcast the proceedings and judgments of the Tribunal to Rwanda in Kinyarwanda, French and English for several months, although its operations were suspended for reasons that appear connected with funding. Other aspects of the Outreach Programme include bringing Rwandan radio, print and television journalists to Arusha on a frequent basis to report to their home audiences on the judgments and proceedings of the Tribunal, as well as victim-survivors and other civil society representatives, parliamentarians and other opinion shapers in Rwanda. A training seminar for 20 Rwandan judges and magistrates was held in Arusha in 2000 under the auspices of the Outreach Programme, with markedly positive results.

64. From the feedback received by the Tribunal, these initiatives have demystified the previously little-understood proceedings of the Tribunal in the minds of these influential individuals and groups and increased

the institution's relevance to the society whose reconciliation the ICTR was created to facilitate through justice. A major challenge that faces the ICTR Outreach Programme is the need to expand the activities of the programme beyond Kigali, where the ICTR Information and Documentation Centre is located, to the rural communities throughout the country. The Registrar is considering the feasibility of establishing an *ICTR Radio* that would broadcast the work of the Tribunal throughout Rwanda. Plans to undertake mobile exhibitions of the Tribunal's activities throughout the country are at an advanced stage. Further action to enhance the impact of the Outreach Programme along these and other lines will be implemented in 2002.

Recommendation 16

In order to enable ICTR to defer to the national courts of the State, it is recommended that ICTR consider including a rule along the same lines of ICTY rule 11 bis in the ICTR Rules (para. 101).

Comments of ICTR

65. The judges have considered this recommendation not to be viable at this time due to the legal complexities associated with the return to Rwanda of persons arrested in third countries at the Tribunal's request. It would be difficult to implement such a recommendation in the absence of a determination that the national courts of that State have the capacity to undertake the kind of complex trials undertaken by the International Tribunal. As regards the national courts of other States, few if any of the States in the region where ICTR is located (and indeed anywhere in the world) have enacted legislation to confer on their national courts "universal jurisdiction" for crimes under the jurisdiction of the Tribunal, in particular in the context of a formal deferral.

66. Nevertheless, even without such formal "reverse deferral" by ICTR to national courts, States such as Belgium and Switzerland have tried some Rwandan citizens on charges committed in the context of the Rwandan genocide of 1994. At the time, charges were not for the specific crime of genocide per se because, in the case of Belgium, it did not have a law conferring jurisdiction to adjudicate genocide as of 1994 when the crimes were committed. Since then, however, its national laws were amended to confer such jurisdiction. The combination of these two situations would appear to suggest that the implementation of this recommendation is not practicable at this time.

Recommendation 17

(a) In order to eliminate baseless appeals and conserve time that would otherwise have to be devoted to them by the parties and the Chambers, the Chambers might establish a preliminary screening mechanism to verify that they satisfy the grounds for appeal specified in the Rules;

(b) Alternatively, either party might consider filing motions for summary dismissal in cases where it clearly appears that the appeal is frivolous, such motions to be considered expeditiously by the Appeals Chamber (para. 103).

Comments of ICTY

67. The Tribunal agrees with this recommendation, and past experience has already led the Tribunal to take a number of measures, in accordance with those suggested. In the first place, the right to appeal against preliminary motions has been limited to only decisions on preliminary motions challenging the jurisdiction of the Tribunal. All other decisions are subject to a system of leave to appeal. This implies that a bench of three judges has first to decide whether leave to appeal can be granted upon good cause being shown. This is only granted where the party can show that the issue is one of general importance to proceedings before the Tribunal or in international law generally. In the second place, in 2001, an additional measure was taken in order to control the use of the right to appeal in relation to decisions on preliminary motions challenging the jurisdiction of the Tribunal. This measure means that if a bench of three judges decides that an appeal is not in substance related to a jurisdictional question, the appeal shall be dismissed. In addition, a party may not appeal a decision relating to procedure or evidence during the trial unless the Trial Chamber certifies that an appeal is appropriate. This system provides an effective mechanism against any baseless or frivolous appeals, with minimal implications for the workload of the judges. In the latest amendments to the Rules adopted in December 2001, provision has been made for a Chamber to impose sanctions on counsel who raise frivolous motions, including non-payment of fees associated with the motion. As a result of the above

and on the basis of rule 72 (B) (ii), the Appeals Chamber refused leave to appeal in 66 out of 77 cases, granting only 11 such requests.

Comments of ICTR

68. Convictions and sentences are appealable as of right under the Statue. Rule 72 (I), adopted at the seventh plenary, provides for a panel of three appeal judges verifying that the grounds for interlocutory appeals are those specified in new rule 72 (H). ICTR judges support the expedious hearing of interlocutory appeal motions by the Appeals Chamber so that trials are not unduly delayed.

Recommendation 18

In order to ensure that appeals from ICTY and ICTR Trial Chambers are considered only by Appeals Chamber judges, to immunise Appeals Chamber judges from being disqualified from hearing appeals through becoming connected with trials and to prevent the loss of insulation owing to judges being intermingled between the Trial and Appeals Chambers, judges should be assigned exclusively to the Trial Chambers or the Appeals Chamber for their entire term (paras 105-106).

Comments of ICTY/ICTR

69. This recommendation has been implemented. Rule 15, "Disqualification of judges", as modified (recommendation 2 supra) has remedied the problem and contributed to more stability within the Appeals Chamber.

70. Furthermore, with the appointment of two Appeals Chamber judges from ICTR as of 1 September 2001, the Appeals Chamber now has a sufficient number of judges to enable full implementation of the recommendation.

71. It should be noted that, in the case of ICTR, appeals judges have not been intermingled with Trial Chambers. Furthermore, as of 1 September 2001, two additional appeals judges from Arusha took up their duties at The Hague. Thus, there are now sufficient judges in the Appeals Chamber to enable the full implementation of the recommendation in the case of ICTY.

Recommendation 19

In order to facilitate the work of the Judges of the Trial and Appeals Chambers, legal staff assistance to the Judges should be increased in terms of the budget proposals for the year 2000 (para. 107).

Comments of ICTY

72. The support staff to the judges has steadily increased. Compared to 1998 when the support staff on encumbered posts was 33, in 1999 the number was increased to 37; and in 2000 to 45. The number of support staff was further increased to 60 as of December 2001.

Comments of ICTR

73. In addition to the above, there are at present 12 posts in the Appeals Support Unit in The Hague including language posts. This has had the salutary effect of expediting the work of the Appeals Chamber.

Recommendation 20

In order to increase the work capacity of the Appeals Chamber, two further judges and the associated additional staff that would be required should be added to that Chamber, although this proposal might not lead to as satisfactory a result as the permanent separation of the Appeals Chamber (paras. 106-107).

Comments of ICTY/ICTR

74. As stated under recommendation 18, with the appointment of two Appeals Chamber judges from ICTR as of 1 September 2001, the Appeals Chamber now has sufficient number of judges to enable full implementation of the recommendation.

Recommendation 21

In order to meet the need for more judges to deal with the increased workload, the use of temporary ad hoc judges might be favourably considered if it remains the only practical solution for expediting completing of the Tribunals' missions (para. 108).

Comments of ICTY

75. The recommendation has been implemented by the introduction of ad litem judges (temporary judges) to sit on a case-by-case basis. Seven ad litem judges out of a pool of 27 commenced their work in the Trial Chambers in 2001. This reform includes doubling the Tribunals' capacity to conduct trials and, taking into account the policies of the Prosecutor, as a direct consequence thereof, it is expected that the first instance trial mandate will be completed by 2008.

Comments of ICTR

76. The Tribunal, through the Secretary-General, has proposed to address delays through the election of ad litem judges. A proposal is currently before the Security Council.

Recommendation 22

On the long-term question of enforcement of sentences, in order to accommodate the potential number of convicts, it would be advisable for arrangements to be concluded with as many additional States as would be required to accommodate the total number of indictees, including individuals accused in sealed indictments (para. 110).

Comments of ICTY

77. To date, the Tribunal has concluded enforcement agreements with 7 States: Italy (6 February 1997); Finland (7 May 1997); Norway (24 April 1998); Sweden (23 February 1999); Austria (23 July 1999); France (25 February 2000); and Spain (28 March 2000). On 17 October 2000, the Tribunal also concluded an ad hoc enforcement agreement with Germany limited to the enforcement of the sentence of Dusko Tadić.

78. The Tribunal's efforts to conclude additional enforcement agreements are ongoing. One enforcement agreement negotiated in 2001 is ready for signature and is expected to be concluded in the first half of 2002. Discussions and negotiations are also pending with approximately 10 other States. However, a number of constraints are hindering both the Tribunal and potential enforcement States from negotiating and concluding additional enforcement agreements.

79. Foremost, enforcing sentences in States exceedingly far from the former Yugoslavia would hinder families and friends from visiting prisoners, contrary to international instruments which require prisoners to be imprisoned reasonably near their usual place of residence. The prisons of many such States also lack an appropriate socio-cultural environment for persons from the former Yugoslavia, such as the presence of other prisoners with similar socio-linguistic/cultural backgrounds.

80. Additional constraints include the costs involved in enforcing sentences; the lack of domestic legislation which allows for the enforcement of sentences imposed by an international tribunal; the decentralized nature of the domestic prison system and/or the lack of a State-level prison; the prevailing political and popular hostility towards foreigners; and poor prison conditions. Finally, the Tribunal's capacity to enforce sentences is limited by the general inability of enforcement States to accept more than three to five convicted persons each.

Comments of ICTR

81. At present the Tribunal has concluded Agreements on the Enforcement of Sentences with three States (Benin, Mali, Swaziland). The possibility of a single-occasion enforcement by a Member State is under discussion. Negotiations with other countries are in progress. It is important to note that the Tribunal's efforts in this key area of its work are complicated by the unique circumstances of the countries in the African continent that have evinced the political will to enforce the sentences of the Tribunal, but do not have the resources necessary to upgrade their prison facilities to meet minimum international standards. Initiatives in dealing with this problem are being explored. Nevertheless, an important success for the Tribunal is that six of its convicts, including Rwandan Prime Minister Jean Kambanda, were transferred to Mali on 10 December 2001 to serve their prison sentences.

Recommendation 23

In view of the essentiality of the need for well-qualified lawyers in the ICTR Prosecution Section, the training programmes now being conducted should be continued (para. 121).

Comments of ICTR

82. Several trial attorneys and assistant trial attorneys have been trained in trial advocacy skills internally and in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Recommendation 24

In order to avoid waste of resources and to maximize the impact of investigations, the policy of the Prosecutor should be continued to conduct investigations only where she has a high level of confidence that enough evidence will be available to support an indictment (para. 125).

Comments of ICTY/ICTR

83. The Office of the Prosecutor concurs with this recommendation, and will continue to conduct its investigations according to this policy. It is currently the practice of the Prosecutor to sign a document formally authorizing the commencement of a new investigation, and later to sign a further document formally authorizing the preparation of an indictment. This is to ensure the viability of an investigation before committing resources. It should be noted that, to further address this issue, the Prosecutor is implementing significant changes in her office by which the control over the investigations is being transferred to lawyers with the knowledge and experience to successfully present a case before the Tribunal.

Recommendation 25

In view of the importance of securing qualified personnel in the ICTR Investigations Section, this issue should be carefully monitored on a continuing basis by the Deputy Registrar to ensure that applicable standards are complied with (para. 129).

Comments of ICTR

84. This is no longer an issue. Qualified investigators have since been recruited and are now in post.

Recommendation 26

In order to reduce post-indictment investigations, a case should be "trial-ready" at the stage that the indictment is confirmed and, absent exceptional circumstances, post-indictment investigations should be limited (para. 155).

Comments of ICTY/ICTR

85. The Tribunal and the Prosecutor endeavour to have a case "trial-ready" once the indictment is confirmed. However, in several cases, circumstances beyond the Prosecutor's control come into play. An example is the recent opening of the official governmental archives in Belgrade, which has provided the Prosecutor with additional and vital evidence for several cases.

Recommendation 27

On the assumption that there will be no change in the Prosecutor's policy for ICTR to join indictments to the extent necessary and possible, the Expert Group trusts that maximum care will be taken to ensure that motions for amended indictments and for joinders are sought in a timely and complete manner (para. 165).

Comments of ICTR

86. Joinder issues have now largely been resolved, and the trials can take place with the appropriate groupings of accused persons.

Recommendation 28

ICTY should consider the appointment of a rule similar to ICTR rule 44 bis, which creates a category of duty counsel having the qualifications needed to be appointed as assigned counsel and situated within reasonable proximity to the Detention Facility and the seat of the Tribunal (para. 184).

Comments of ICTY

87. In the experience of the Tribunal, there have never been any difficulties in finding a counsel to represent an accused at short notice; the assigned defence counsel have always managed to appear in

court, even on a day's notice. Furthermore, a number of initial appearances have been conducted in the holiday season or during religious festivals, and counsel has always been available to represent the accused. The Tribunal thus takes the view that the implementation of such a provision is not necessary.

Recommendation 29

Since it is essential that continuous contact be maintained in appeals cases between the Trial Chambers and the Office of the Prosecutor in Arusha and the Appeals Chamber in The Hague, the assignment of two staff members to track, verify and expedite appeals documentation, in coordination with staff assigned for the same purpose in The Hague, is strongly supported (para. 185).

Comments of ICTY/ICTR

88. See recommendation 19. Additionally, there are staff in Arusha specifically assigned to the above-mentioned duties. The result has been increased efficiency including electronic data exchange and far fewer delays in proceedings caused by delays in receiving documentation.

Recommendation 30

In order to help the Victims and Witnesses Section in controlling witness expenditures to the extent possible:

- **The Registrar should be consulted regarding witness arrangements whenever trial adjournments or schedule changes are under consideration;**
- **The Registrar should receive as much advance notice as possible when the summoning of court witnesses under rule 98 is under consideration (para. 191).**

Comments of ICTY

89. With regard to the recommendation for consultations with the Registrar on witness arrangements whenever trial adjournments or schedule changes are under consideration, it should be noted that the Victims and Witnesses Section, for the past six months, has been working on a registry directive that would regulate the procedures, information to be provided and timelines that the parties would need to follow when requesting witnesses to be present in The Hague to testify. In the opinion of the Section, such a directive would best contribute to the efficient management of witnesses' appearance before ICTY.

90. Consultations with the Registrar regarding witness arrangements whenever trial adjournments or schedule changes are under consideration will involve a line of communication well beyond the operational level. A more efficient system that would ensure that the Trial Chambers were more involved in planning and controlling the number and possibly even the identity of witnesses who are required in The Hague at a given time period is required. Currently, the Victims and Witnesses Section is required to fulfil the wishes of the parties relative to the number of witnesses brought to The Hague, however unreasonable the requirements might seem to be.

91. On the recommendation regarding advanced notification to the Registrar when summoning court witnesses under rule 98, the Tribunal would like to emphasize that of the nearly 2,000 witnesses and their accompanying persons who have been brought to The Hague since 1996, only eight witnesses were summoned to appear under rule 98 (i.e. the judges using their own initiative to summon certain witnesses to appear, as opposed to summonses issued by the judges based on the request of the parties (rule 54)). Thus, it is felt that the Expert Group's recommendation does not have any real impact on the efficient operation of the Tribunal.

92. Notwithstanding the above, there have been a considerable number of witnesses who have been summoned or subpoenaed to appear at ICTY. The Registrar should, indeed, as per the Expert Group's recommendation, receive as much notice as possible on such summonses. It is important to note, however, that this issue is of particular importance to the Court Management Section, which is charged with servicing the summonses, and not the Victims and Witnesses Section. The Victims and Witnesses Section will start practical arrangements concerning summoned witnesses only after the receipt of service of the summonses.

Comments of ICTR

93. This recommendation has been fully implemented. The sections in charge of witness-related matters under the supervision of the Registrar have worked closely with the Trial Chambers, the prosecution and the defence to ensure proper coordination whenever trial adjournments or schedule changes are under consideration. Furthermore, the Registrar has adopted comprehensive standard operating procedures that require the parties concerned to provide adequate information and advance notice when witnesses are summoned so as to facilitate cost-effectiveness and ensure the timely appearance of witnesses in Arusha. All the parties have endeavoured to comply with these procedures, which have worked effectively in the past several months. These procedures have also been documented in Operational Guidance prepared by the Witnesses and Victims Support Section in the working languages (English and French) of the Tribunal.

Recommendation 31

In order to enforce the observance of Detention Unit rules by defence counsel:

- **The Commander of the Detention Unit should report promptly to the President and the Registrar incidents of misconduct by defence counsel;**
- **Such reports, as well as alleged abuse of Registry personnel by defence counsel, should be promptly investigated by the Registrar and, as appropriate, referred to the Tribunal or dealt with directly by the Registrar;**
- **Where misconduct is found, the President should report the matter to the appropriate national authority and order removal of the defence counsel from the list of approved defence counsel (para. 197).**

Comments of ICTY

94. The situation has been addressed through the implementation of the Directive on the Assignment of Defence Counsel (article 22 (b) (3)), allowing the Registrar to remove the name of a counsel from the list of approved counsel where there has been a serious violation of the Code of Professional Conduct.

95. Additionally, the President is currently vested with the discretion to grant approval to a judge or a Chamber to report misconduct to the appropriate national authority, in accordance with rule 46 of the Rules of Procedure and Evidence. Furthermore, the Tribunal considers that the recommendation for the President to order the removal of the defence counsel from the list is unwarranted, since this authority lies with the Registrar according to article 20 (B) of the Directive on the Assignment of Defence Counsel. The Registrar is thus authorized to withdraw the assignment of counsel and to strike the counsel off the list of defence counsel, provided that there has first been a decision by a Chamber to refuse audience to assigned counsel for misconduct under rule 46 (A).

96. It should also be noted that an ICTY Bar Association, which would become operational in May 2002, is under establishment through various international initiatives, a process in which the Tribunal is represented and actively involved in a supportive role.

Comments of ICTR

97. Firm disciplinary action by the Registry has reduced cases of misconduct to the "barest minimum".

Recommendation 32

In order to further the legitimate law-enforcement requirements of the Prosecutor, once she shows reasonable grounds under rule 66 of the Detention Rules for cooperative assistance, such assistance should be forthcoming from the Registrar without delay in accordance with the decision of the President referred to in paragraph 198, or the matter should immediately be referred to either the President or the Trial Chamber as provided in that decision (para. 200).

Comments of ICTY

98. The issue in question is a legal technical matter, with little or no impact on the overall efficiency of the Tribunal. The Tribunal is of the view, however, that this recommendation is premised on the Expert Group's assumption that "the presumption of innocence ... does not conflict with the legitimate interests of law-enforcement authorities as they affect detainees" (para. 200). In the same paragraph, the

Expert Group later concludes that in matters relating to rule 66 of the Rules of Detention, "the focus of the Detention Unit and the Registry should be on the legitimate law-enforcement requirements of the Prosecutor rather than on the presumption of innocence which can safely be confided to the protection of the court should the Prosecutor stray beyond proper bounds" (para. 200).

99. The above conclusion of the Expert Group seems to reverse the presumption of innocence by giving the Prosecutor a carte blanche to investigate the accused within the Detention Unit unless the court intervenes to protect the rights of the accused. In fact, the United Nations Detention Unit is a remand centre and, as such, the accused is at all times protected under the aegis of the judiciary. Furthermore, if the accused perceive the staff to be evidence-gathering agents of the Office of the Prosecutor, this would hinder the staff's ability to carry out their functions and might create hostility and resentment among the accused against the staff.

100. In paragraph 199 of its report the Expert Group refers to instances when the Detention Unit and the Registry were reluctant to cooperate when the "Prosecutor has sought the assistance of the Detention Unit with respect to electronic interception of [conduct that the Prosecutor has reason to believe could prejudice or affect ICTY proceedings or investigations] and which the Prosecutor had reason to believe was authorized by rule 66".

101. The purpose of rule 66 of the Rules of Detention is to prevent collusion between detainees; and to that extent, it authorizes the Registrar to prohibit, regulate, or set conditions for contacts between detainees upon the request of the Prosecutor. This rule does not infer that the staff of the Detention Unit should cooperate or assist the Office of the Prosecutor with its investigations. The interception and censoring of phone calls as well as the regulation of visits are carried out in conformity with specific grounds delineated in the rules and regulations, with the objective of facilitating the management of the detention facility (preamble to the Rules of Detention).

Recommendation 33

Procedures should be studied for short-term provisional release of detainees to provide for emergencies such as funeral arrangements or the terminal illness of a close relative under conditions of adequate guarantees from the detainee's country governing removal and return to detention (para. 201).

Comments of ICTY

102. The Tribunal has devised draft rulings delineating a number of conditions for provisional release so that, in an emergency situation, the accused can be released within a day provided, of course, that the relevant Member States are fully cooperating. Several such short-term provisional releases of accused have been granted and carried out successfully in accordance with this procedure. The Tribunal has allowed two accused to attend family funerals.

Comments of ICTR

103. This situation has not arisen in ICTR.

Recommendation 34

Because of the significant amounts paid to assigned counsel and their key role in the statutory scheme of both Tribunals, the issue whether remuneration levels are too high or too low deserves careful attention. Moreover, all possible methodologies for determining the amounts of payments to counsel should be considered (paras. 206-207).

Comments of ICTY

104. The monetary rates of pay for defence counsel were established on the basis of comparative pay scales of similar functions. With respect to allegations that the rates are too low, it is neither possible nor desirable to set the rates of pay per hour based on the experience of a particular Member State. While some defence counsel may consider the rates to be too low, the same rate might be considered by other defence counsel to be quite substantial compared to their domestic rates. As such, the stipulated rates, which might deter top-ranking counsel of some States from applying for the list of assigned defence counsel, may, at the same time, attract top-ranking counsel from other Member States. Furthermore, there are other advantages to appearing before the Tribunal that, to some extent, may compensate the defence counsel for their salary. With respect to allegations that the rates are too high, it is an

intrinsic element of the principle of equality of arms that the defence counsel and the Office of the Prosecutor are similarly treated. If the rates of the defence counsel were lowered, this would create an unfair differentiation between the remuneration levels of the defence and that of the prosecution. The Tribunal maintains its opinion that the Expert Group's suggestion, indicating that the remuneration system should "include an arbitration feature under which the amount would be decided by a commission made up of lawyers and academics" (para. 207), appears superfluous, since article 33 of the Directive on the Assignment of Defence Counsel already contains an arbitration clause under which the Registrar, in consultation with the President, is authorized to decide such disputes.

Comments of ICTR

105. The process of implementing this recommendation is still under way. Any analysis of changes that derive from the implementation of the report of the Expert Group will have to take into consideration the statistics from 1999-2001, including facts and situations.

106. The number of persons detained under the authority of the Tribunal increased from 37 in 1999 to 40 in 2000, and to 52 in 2001, namely an increase of 7 per cent and 23 per cent respectively. The total number of members of defence teams (counsel, co-counsel and defence investigators) increased from 94 in 1999 to 130 in 2000, and to 186 in 2001, namely, 27 per cent in 2000 and 30 per cent in 2001.

107. Following the appointment of a new Registrar, in June 2001 an internal panel was established to undertake a comprehensive review of the legal aid system of the Tribunal. That exercise is still under way, and it is expected that its results will generate further reforms in this area. The panel prioritized its work and decided to tackle as a matter of urgency the issue of the recruitment of members of defence teams. It is currently reviewing the system of payments to defence teams.

108. In the meantime, some corrective measures had already been taken in connection with the conditions of interventions by co-counsel and defence investigators as well as the reimbursement of travel expenses to defence team members under the legal aid programme. These measures are contained in circulars issued by the Registrar dated 13 September 2000 and 26 January 2001, respectively. The intervention of co-counsel is now authorized only 60 days before the trial on the merits. Co-counsel also can only be remunerated for a maximum of 250 hours of pre-trial work and must await the trial on the merits before making further billable interventions (Circular of 26 January 2001). Furthermore, the number of travels to Arusha is limited to three except for purposes of hearings. Lastly, for the appeals stage of any case, only one investigator is now authorized, and the co-counsel, if he/she is reassigned for the purposes of an appeal, cannot submit an invoice for reimbursement beyond a total of 350 hours.

109. A request has been made in the 2002-2003 proposed budget for an investigator for claims of indigence to help in consolidating reforms in the management of the legal aid programme of the Tribunal.

Recommendation 35

In order to ensure that the qualifications required of counsel to be eligible to be assigned as defence counsel are appropriate, the ICTY standards for experience should be brought more in line with those of ICTR, and in both cases elevated to require at least five years of criminal trial experience (para. 210).

Comments of ICTY

110. In accordance with the Directive on Assignment of Defence Counsel (IT/73/REV.8), the Registry submitted for approval to the judges an amendment of the Rules of Procedure and Evidence which requires defence counsel to show "reasonable experience in international and/or criminal law". The amendment entered into force in 2001 and governs the admission of counsel to the list of counsel willing to represent suspects and accused. The Registry finds, however, that a strict limit of five years alone is not a measure which would be able to guarantee proficiency.

Recommendation 36

In order to better ensure accuracy and care in the preparation of claims by defence counsel for defence costs, each assigned counsel might be required to certify to the relevant Chamber as to

the accuracy of and their entitlement to the payments claimed (para. 213).

Comments of ICTY

111. The new payment system referred to in recommendation 5 has resulted in the tighter control of invoices. The Registry regularly consults with the Chambers in the auditing of the counsel invoices and there is therefore mutual agreement before any decision is taken on reimbursement.

Comments of ICTR

112. The Tribunal has also streamlined the verification process for claims by the defence. As a consequence, in a recent case, payment of a claim was denied by the Registrar.

Recommendation 37

In order to resolve the problems resulting from counsel appearing before the Tribunals who are unfamiliar with them and their procedures, with resulting delay and inefficiencies in Tribunal proceedings, training programmes should be developed dealing with the rudiments of Tribunal practice (paras. 214-215).

Comments of ICTY

113. In cooperation with the Coalition for International Justice, the Office for Legal Aid and Detention organized a training programme for 14 defence counsel appearing before the International Tribunal sponsored by the European Commission. The training was offered to defence counsel at the pre-trial stage in order to train them for the trial stage. The four-day training programme began on 24 May 2001 and included presentations by 17 international experts, six of whom were outside experts.

114. During the training, the participants were provided with presentations on the Tribunal's rules, procedures and jurisprudence; the continental and adversarial law systems; international criminal and humanitarian law; and the role and ethics of counsel at the International Tribunal. Attendees also had the opportunity to improve the quality of their practical skills by participating in a mock trial moderated by experienced trial attorneys.

115. Out of the grant received from the European Community, a total amount of euro 86,700 has been allocated to the project. Approximately half of the budget was used for the organization of the seminar in May 2001. The Office for Legal Aid intends to organize one or two seminars for the coming year, depending on the number of new defence counsel assigned by the Tribunal in view of the number of accused transferred to the Tribunal.

116. While the Tribunal is extremely supportive of this kind of training programme, it should be borne in mind that such programmes are fully dependent on the continued receipt of voluntary contributions.

Comments of ICTR

117. The Tribunal is exploring the feasibility of conducting such a training programme in 2002.

Recommendation 38

In order to reduce the costs and delay associated with changes of assigned counsel, the requirement that a change of counsel will be permitted only on a showing of exceptional circumstances should be adhered to, especially if there is any indication that a motion to change counsel is in any way related to efforts by the accused to improve on existing financial arrangements (paras. 218 and 234).

Comments of ICTY

118. This recommendation reflects the current practice of the Tribunal and is reflected in the Directive on Assignment of Defence Counsel. The Registry has in the past adhered to the requirement that a change of counsel should only be permitted in exceptional circumstances, such as an irretrievable breakdown in the relationship between counsel and client, or where counsel have asked to be relieved of their duties for ethical reasons. Moreover, a change in counsel has resulted in delay in only one circumstance, to the knowledge of the Registrar. It has been the practice of the Tribunal to limit potential delay by either relying on co-counsel to take over the proceedings, or by retaining the current counsel to apprise the new counsel of all relevant matters until such time that the new counsel is sufficiently prepared.

Comments of ICTR

119. The recommendation reflects the current practice of the Tribunal. As a result, there has been a reduction in the number of requests for change of counsel granted.

Recommendation 39

If in the future the Registrar, after consultation with the judges, considers it desirable to improve the geographical spread of counsel who can be assigned, this might be done by establishing national priorities for adding new names to the list of counsel who can be assigned, rather than by denying assignment of those already on the list (para. 234).

Comments of ICTY

120. Although paragraph 225 et sequitur are directed at ICTR, it is not clear whether this recommendation is intended for both ICTR and ICTY. The Registry therefore submits that it would be inappropriate for ICTY to establish a national priority list in this context.

Comments of ICTR

121. The Tribunal considers this recommendation as not implementable. In practice, efforts to broaden the geographical spread of counsel have had limited results because of the choices of the accused, which, although not a controlling factor, have made this aspiration difficult to achieve to the extent desired.

Recommendation 40

In view of the extensive research needed by the judges, the prosecution and the defence for their work, the Library and Reference Units play a key role and should have the necessary resources (para. 235).

Comments of ICTY

122. Resources for the Library and for the Tribunal's reference and research purposes have increased since 1999. An additional post was added to the Library in 2000, and resources, such as books, access to database and journal subscriptions have increased from $266,000 in 1999 to $310,500 in 2002, a 17 per cent increase. The resources from the assessed budget have provided basic, core legal materials for the Tribunal.

123. In addition to the above, support from the European Commission through voluntary contributions has enabled the Tribunal to acquire additional hardware, software, journal subscriptions and other legal materials which were needed to meet the ever-growing needs of the Tribunal. Furthermore, the voluntary contributions have also allowed the Tribunal to procure training for staff members, to obtain legal information through CD-ROM and query online databases.

Comments of ICTR

124. ICTR increased its combined library book and Lexis-Nexis service resources from a total of $216,000 in 1999 to $394,000 in 2000. During the period 1999-2001, library staff increased from five in 1999 to eight in 2001, representing a growth of 60 per cent.

125. The Library and Reference Unit has performed excellently within its resources, as exemplified by the recent production by the unit of the ICTR CD-ROM, which contains all the Tribunal's case law and basic documents and is the first product of its kind in the United Nations. This innovative product will make the work and achievements of the Tribunal accessible to scholars, practitioners, Governments, the media, non-governmental organizations and the public worldwide.

Recommendation 41

To ensure that the Language Services Sections of the Registries better contribute to the effective functioning of both the Chambers and the Office of the Prosecutor, it is essential that required resources be provided and that priorities be adhered to in the translation of documents (para. 236).

Comments of ICTY

126. The translation problem is seen as one of the most important issues in the Tribunal. It is currently being dealt with by a working group created by the Coordination Council and composed of representatives of all relevant sections of the Tribunal. It will deal comprehensively with all language services issues and recommend ways to resolve problems such as the ever increasing volume of documents requiring translation.

Recommendation 42

In order to better cope with priority translation needs, it is suggested that the Chambers, at the inception of a case, might require the parties to provide, on an ongoing basis, as much advance notice and information as possible with the documents they expect to submit (para. 236).

Comments of ICTR

127. As indicated in the note of the Secretary-General (A/54/850, para. 159), a Translation Facilitation Committee has been set up at ICTR to identify priorities in the translation of documents.

Recommendation 43

In order to give the Chambers powers of supervision and control over their own judicial assistants and secretaries, their internal administrative matters, and budget proposals relating to the Chambers:

- **The current system for the selection of judicial assistants, in which the judges have the decisive voice, should be continued;**
- **Since the judicial assistants and the secretaries work for the judges under their direct control and supervision, the judges should be responsible for, and sign, their performance evaluations;**
- **The judges should be entitled to submit to the General Assembly budget proposals which they feel satisfy their needs;**
- **Each President, as the senior official of the respective Tribunal, should feel free to transmit proposals on the entire Tribunal budget to the Registrar, without prejudice to the authority of the latter to submit to the Secretary-General the overall budget proposals for the Tribunal as a whole;**
- **The Secretary-General might appropriately issue a revised delegation of authority or an administrative instruction realigning, to the Bureau of the Chambers, control over their internal administrative matters (paras. 241-246).**

Comments of ICTY

128. These recommendations regarding personnel have been in effect since the inception of the Tribunal. All staff recruited to work in the judges' Chambers have been selected by the judges themselves, who act as members of the selection panels recommending the best candidate(s) to the Human Resources Section. The judges also actively participate in the evaluation of staff assigned to their office; the reports are signed jointly by the respective judge and a representative of the Registrar's office.

129. The procedures followed by ICTY for the preparation of budget proposals include discussions by delegated officials of the Registrar's office with the President and/or his representatives who are responsible for formulating the resource requirements of that organ. Subsequent discussions are held once the judges' proposals have been formally transmitted to the Registrar, and all final determinations on the resource levels being requested are shared with the President.

130. The last proposal put forward in this recommendation relates to a direct delegation of authority to the judges to assume control over internal administrative matters. This proposal has never been pursued, since an administrative unit within the judges' Chambers would duplicate functions carried out elsewhere in the Tribunal and would serve no additional purpose. At the same time, a fair and consistent application of the United Nations rules and policies is essential for the effective management of all organs of the Tribunal.

Comments of ICTR

131. The first two elements of the recommendation had been implemented before the issuance of the report of the Expert Group. As for the remaining elements (transfer of administrative functions to the judges and the President), these would contradict the practices and procedures followed in the United Nations. The impact of this position on the work of the Tribunal has been positive because it has so far avoided the potential of blurred lines of responsibility and accountability for the administration of the Tribunal. The procedures regarding the budget are identical to those described for ICTY.

Recommendation 44

To avoid disruption of the work of the Office of the Prosecutor through the application of the normal United Nations rules relating to the period of service of interns attached to that Office, consideration should be given to allowing, through an exception to the rules, those interns assigned to trial work to be appointed for a period of one year or the duration of the trial to which they are assigned, whichever is longer (para. 249).

Comments of ICTY/ICTR

132. The Tribunals follow the provision described in the Secretariat administrative instruction ST/AI/2000/9 dated 19 September 2000 governing the conditions and procedures for the selection and engagement of interns. Consideration is given on a case-by-case basis to permit a limited number of personnel to continue beyond the stipulated time frame to assist with a particular item. However, the Tribunals do not and cannot support the substitution of interns for experienced staff in order to carry out core activities, whether in the Office of the Prosecutor or in other functional areas. In addition, the Tribunals have been requested by the General Assembly to ensure that acceptance of interns should be consistent with the established guidelines, rules and regulations, in particular as regards the exceptional nature of a six-month assignment.

Recommendation 45

In order to reduce misperceptions as to the relationship between the Chambers and the Office of the Prosecutor, to increase the efficiency of that Office by giving it control over certain supportive administrative units and to better reflect the independence of the prosecutor, a realignment of administrative matters, through a re-delegation or administrative instruction, should be considered (paras. 250-252).

Comments of ICTY

133. While this appears to be a duplication of the final proposal in recommendation 43, the realignment of administrative support to either the Office of the Prosecutor or the Chambers would lead to duplication of tasks and lack of centralized controls and would reduce the performance capacity and flexibility of the administrative staff to meet overall priorities within the organization.

Comments of ICTR

134. See comments under recommendation 43.

Recommendation 46

On balance, there seems to be no compelling reason for a recommendation that the Security Council amend the Statute to provide an independent Prosecutor for ICTR.

However, the Expert Group trusts that the Prosecutor will find occasion for more frequent visits to ICTR, covering longer periods of time and continuing close oversight of the ICTR prosecutorial operation in order, inter alia, to ensure similar standards in regard to the supervision she exercises over her staff, whether in The Hague or in Arusha/Kigali.

At the same time, some recognition should be given, at the appropriate time in the future, to the special responsibilities which devolve upon the Deputy Prosecutor in Kigali in terms of the more independent nature of his work, which includes day-to-day contact with senior officials in the Government of Rwanda (para. 259).

Comments of ICTR

135. The recommendation of the Group of Experts was made shortly after the arrival of the current Prosecutor, in 1999. The Prosecutor has made a determined and sustained effort to spend more time in both Arusha and Kigali. In 2000, the Prosecutor spent four months in Kigali and Arusha and, in 2001, she spent three months. She has also actively participated in the ongoing trials. In addition, she has sought to address some of the long-standing personnel issues, in particular, the application of the same standards for recruitment to applicants in both Tribunals.

IV. Conclusions and recommendations

136. International criminal justice as reflected in the mandates of ICTY and ICTR is by definition a complex and extremely challenging task. Not only

are the Tribunals pioneers in this new terrain — and in an operational environment, with additional infrastructures and other constraints — they also had to deal with expectations of what could and should be achieved that appear not to be accompanied by a full understanding of these realities. This factor perhaps is attributable to the heinousness of the violations of international law that are the subject of the Tribunals' mandates and the pioneering character of the Tribunals.

137. The Tribunals have achieved a high degree of success in meeting the essential challenges established by the Security Council. The core mission is to bring to accountability and justice the high-ranking political and military leaders that are responsible for genocide, crimes against humanity.

138. Currently ICTY finds itself in a crucial phase of its existence. With the trial of Slobodan Milešević recently commenced, ICTY is demonstrating its determination to fulfil its mandate by giving priority to trying leadership cases. The establishment of an exit strategy aiming at ending trials at first instance by 2008 and transferring cases to local jurisdiction, and the implementation of the remaining recommendations of the Expert Group, thereby improving the efficiency of ICTY and at the same time upholding the highest standards of justice and fair trial, remain an ongoing process with which the Tribunal remains consistently concerned.

139. In convicting for the first time in history a head of Government for the crime of genocide, apprehending and bringing into its custody several cabinet ministers and other senior political and military figures accused of such crimes, and by establishing important precedents for the prosecution and adjudication of sexual crimes, ICTR has made tremendous strides. Seen from this perspective, as identified in the report of the Expert Group, ICTR will ultimately succeed in its mission given the tools it needs to complete its mandate. The report of the Expert Group and the continuing process of implementation of its recommendations have made a critical contribution to the fulfilment of the Tribunal's vision.

140. Accordingly, the General Assembly is requested to take note of the comprehensive report on the results of the implementation of the recommendations of the Expert Group to Conduct a Review of the Effective Operation and Functioning of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia and the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda.

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Agenda item 166
Measures to eliminate international terrorism

Security Council
Fifty-seventh year

Letter dated 4 March 2002 from the Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

In the past 48 hours, 22 Israelis have been killed in four separate attacks carried out by Palestinian terrorists affiliated with the Fatah movement of Palestinian Authority Chairman Yasser Arafat.

The attacks began shortly after 7 p.m. (local time) on Saturday evening, when a Palestinian suicide bomber detonated powerful explosives in the central Jerusalem neighbourhood of Beit Yisrael. The explosion was timed to coincide with the conclusion of the Jewish Sabbath, an hour when the streets are known to be crowded with people. The terrorist detonated the bomb next to a group of women waiting with their baby carriages for their husbands to leave the nearby synagogue following sundown prayers. Ten Israelis were killed in the explosion and over 50 were wounded, four of them critically. Those killed included an infant and her six-year-old brother; a mother and her three-year-old son; a 12-year-old boy; and four other adults. Five of those killed were from the same family. The Al-Aqsa Martyrs Brigade, a group belonging to Chairman Yasser Arafat's own Fatah faction, took responsibility for the attack.

Early the next morning, at approximately 6.30 a.m. (local time), Palestinian terrorists opened fire at a group of soldiers and civilians north-west of Ofrah. Seven Israeli solders and three civilians were killed and four others were wounded before the gunmen escaped to Palestinian-controlled territory. Fatah's Al-Aqsa Martyrs Brigade claimed responsibility for this attack as well.

On Saturday night, the bullet-ridden body of a Jerusalem police detective, Chief-Superintendent Moshe Dayan, age 45, was discovered several hundred metres from the Mar Saba Monastery in the Judean Desert. Dayan had been riding his motorcycle in the desert when he was ambushed by terrorists. The Tanzim, an armed militia under the authority of Chairman Arafat's Fatah faction, claimed responsibility for the attack.

Yesterday morning, at approximately 7.30 a.m. (local time), a Palestinian terrorist opened fire on a group of Israeli soldiers near the Kissufim crossing.

Sergeant Steven Kenigsberg, age 19, was killed in the attack, and three others were wounded. Islamic Jihad and the Tanzim claimed responsibility for the attack.

These attacks are only the latest incidents in the Palestinian campaign of terrorism that continues to escalate in both frequency and lethality. Previous attacks have been detailed in letters dated 27 February 2002 (A/56/843-S/2002/208), 20 February 2002 (A/56/828-S/2002/185), 19 February 2002 (A/56/824-S/2002/174), 11 February 2002 (A/56/819-S/2002/164), 8 February 2002 (A/56/814-S/2002/155), 28 January 2002 (A/56/798-S/2002/126), 22 January 2002 (A/56/788-S/2002/104), 18 January 2002 (A/56/781-S/2002/86), 16 January 2002 (A/56/774-S/2002/73), 11 January 2002 (A/56/771-S/2002/47), 4 January 2002 (A/56/766-S/2002/25), 13 December 2001 (A/56/706-S/2001/1198), 4 December 2001 (A/56/678-S/2001/1150), 30 November 2001 (A/56/670-S/2001/1141), 27 November 2001 (A/56/663-S/2001/1121), 12 November 2001 (A/56/617-S/2001/1071), 5 November 2001 (A/56/604-S/2001/1048), 24 October 2001 (A/56/506-S/2001/1011), 19 October 2001 (A/56/492-S/2001/990), 17 October 2001 (A/56/483-S/2001/975), 8 October 2001 (A/56/450-S/2001/948), 5 October 2001 (A/56/444-S/2001/943), 3 October 2001 (A/56/438-S/2001/938), 24 September 2001 (A/56/406-S/2001/907), 20 September 2001 (A/56/386-S/2001/892), 17 September 2001 (A/56/367-S/2001/875), 7 September 2001 (A/56/346-S/2001/858), 4 September 2001 (A/56/331-S/2001/840), 30 August 2001 (A/56/325-S/2001/834), 27 August 2001 (A/56/324-S/2001/825), 13 August 2001 (A/56/294-S/2001/787), 9 August 2001 (A/56/286-S/2001/780), 8 August 2001 (A/56/280-S/2001/775), 6 August 2001 (A/56/272-S/2001/768), 27 July 2001 (A/56/225-S/2001/743), 26 July 2001 (A/56/223-S/2001/737), 17 July 2001 (A/56/201-S/2001/706), 13 July 2001 (A/56/184-S/2001/696), 3 July 2001 (A/56/138-S/2001/662), 2 July 2001 (A/56/131-S/2001/656), 21 June 2001 (A/56/119-S/2001/619), 19 June 2001 (A/56/98-S/2001/611), 18 June 2001 (A/56/97-S/2001/604), 13 June 2001 (A/56/92-S/2001/585), 11 June 2001 (A/56/91-S/2001/580), 4 June 2001 (A/56/85-S/2001/555), 30 May 2001 (A/56/81-S/2001/540), 25 May 2001 (A/56/80-S/2001/524), 18 May 2001 (A/56/78-S/2001/506), 11 May 2001 (A/56/72-S/2001/473), 9 May 2001 (A/56/69-S/2001/459), 1 May 2001 (A/55/924-S/2001/435), 23 April 2001 (A/55/910-S/2001/396), 16 April 2001 (A/55/901-S/2001/364), 28 March 2001 (A/55/863-S/2001/291), 27 March 2001 (A/55/860-S/2001/280), 26 March 2001 (A/55/858-S/2001/278), 19 March 2001 (A/55/842-S/2001/244), 5 March 2001 (A/55/821-S/2001/193), 2 March 2001 (A/55/819-S/2001/187), 14 February 2001 (A/55/787-S/2001/137), 13 February 2001 (A/55/781-S/2001/132), 2 February 2001 (A/55/762-S/2001/103), 25 January 2001 (A/55/748-S/2001/81), 23 January 2001 (A/55/742-S/2001/71), 28 December 2000 (A/55/719-S/2000/1252), 22 November 2000 (A/55/641-S/2000/1114), 20 November 2000 (A/55/634-S/2000/1108) and 2 November 2000 (A/55/540-S/2000/1065).

Israel holds the Palestinian Authority and its Chairman, Yasser Arafat, directly responsible for these attacks. In all four incidents described above, forces associated with Chairman Arafat proudly claimed responsibility and vowed to carry out still further attacks against Israel. Chairman Arafat's Fatah forces, which have been responsible for virtually all recent terrorist attacks, have now emerged as the primary terrorist threat facing Israel.

Aside from blatantly violating his commitment to renounce the use of terrorism, first expressed in his letter of 9 September 1993 to Israeli Prime Minister

Yitzhak Rabin, and reaffirmed in subsequent agreements reached between the sides, Chairman Arafat's complicity in these attacks places him squarely in opposition to the international community's campaign against terrorism. The international community must make it absolutely clear that such heinous tactics are completely beyond the bounds of acceptability.

Israel remains committed to a negotiated peace settlement with the Palestinians on the basis on United Nations Security Council resolutions 242 (1967) and 338 (1973). But achieving such a settlement will remain elusive so long as attacks against Israeli civilians are encouraged and supported by the Palestinian leadership. Ending the bloodshed and achieving a genuine peace will be possible only once the Palestinian leadership makes clear, in both word and deed, that it rejects terrorism, as stipulated in both the Mitchell Report and the Tenet understanding, and is prepared to re-engage in direct bilateral negotiations in a spirit of partnership and goodwill.

I should be grateful if you would arrange to have the text of the present letter circulated as a document of the fifty-sixth session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 166, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Yehuda **Lancry**
Permanent Representative

United Nations A/56/855

General Assembly

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Fifty-sixth session
Agenda item 141
Financing of the United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone

Budget for the United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone for the period from 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003

Report of the Secretary-General

Summary

The present report contains the proposed budget for the 12-month period from 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003 for the maintenance of the United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone, which amounts to $669,476,400 gross ($662,779,200 net), exclusive of budgeted voluntary contributions in kind amounting to $1,350,133. It is based on the Mission's currently authorized force strength of 17,500 military personnel.

Of the total budget, some 9 per cent of resources relates to civilian personnel costs. Operational costs account for 17 per cent of the budget, military personnel costs reflect 73 per cent, while staff assessment comprises 1 per cent of the total. Less than 1 per cent of the total resources is related to other programmes.

The action to be taken by the General Assembly is set out in paragraph 5 of the present report.

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I. Overview

1. The present report contains the proposed budget for the 12-month period from 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003 for the maintenance of the United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone (UNAMSIL), which amounts to $669,476,400 gross ($662,779,200 net), exclusive of budgeted voluntary contributions in kind, amounting to $1,350,133. It is based on the Mission's current force strength of 17,500 military personnel, including 260 military observers, as authorized by the Security Council in its resolution 1346 (2001) of 30 March 2001.

2. Estimated requirements for the period from 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003 represent a 3.3 per cent decrease ($22,523,600) in total resources (gross) in relation to the apportionment for the current period from 1 July 2001 to 30 June 2002. The proposed overall decrease in resource requirements reflect a 17.8 per cent decrease under operational requirements, owing mainly to the non-acquisition of additional equipment for which provision has already been made in the budget for the 2001/02 financial period, and a less than 1 per cent decrease in military personnel costs, offset in part by a 3.1 per cent increase in civilian personnel costs, a 1.2 per cent increase in other programmes and a 20.5 per cent increase in staff assessment.

3. In a letter dated 12 February 2002 to the Chairman of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, the Controller informed the Advisory Committee that the Security Council, by its resolution 1389 (2002) of 16 January 2002, had entrusted the Mission, as part of its mandate, with a number of election-related tasks and had approved the recommendations of the Secretary-General with respect to the civilian police component. The Advisory Committee was also informed that the Mission's estimated requirements for the electoral process, in the amount of $2,857,100 gross ($2,711,200 net), could be met from resources approved by the General Assembly for the maintenance of the Mission for the 2001/02 financial period. At this stage, future developments on the ground following the completion of the electoral process, as well as decisions of the Security Council with regard to the future role of UNAMSIL could not be predicted. Therefore, the proposed budget, amounting to $669,476,400 gross ($662,779,200 net) for the 2002/03 financial period, reflected the resource requirements for the maintenance of the Mission at its currently authorized military strength of 17,500 personnel.

4. However, following the Sierra Leone elections, an assessment of the prevailing security and political situation will be carried out during the second half of 2002, with a view to recommending possible adjustments in the Mission's troop strength. In any event, in order to ensure that necessary peace consolidation takes place in a sustained secure environment after the elections, no major troop-level adjustments are expected to be made until late 2002 to early 2003.

Table 1
Financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Category of expenditure	*2000/01 expenditures*	*2001/02 apportionment*	*2002/03 cost estimates*[a]	*Proposed increase (decrease) over 2001/02*	
				Amount	*Percentage*
Military personnel	329 817.6	488 961.9	488 727.2	(234.7)	(0.05)
Civilian personnel	35 625.2	55 298.4	56 994.6	1 696.2	3.1
Operational requirements	124 031.8	141 294.2	116 160.2	(25 134.0)	(17.8)
Other programmes[b]	144.4	886.3	897.2	10.9	1.2
Staff assessment	3 442.6	5 559.2	6 697.2	1 138.0	20.5
Gross requirements[c]	**493 061.6**	**692 000.0**	**669 476.4**	**(22 523.6)**	**(3.3)**
Voluntary contributions	1 350.1	-	1 350.1	1 350.1	-
Total	**494 411.7**	**692 000.0**	**670 826.5**	**(21 173.5)**	**(3.1)**

[a] Information on the distribution of resources by standard and mission-specific costs is contained in annex II.B.

[b] Excludes personnel.

[c] Exclusive of provision for the support account for peacekeeping operations and the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi.

Table 2
Human resources

Military and civilian staff resources	*2000/01*[a]	*2001/02*[a]	*2002/03*	*Change over 2001/02*
Military observers	260	260	260	-
Military contingents	17 240	17 240	17 240	-
Civilian police	60	60	60	-
International staff	333	380	381	1
Local staff	585	611	611	-
United Nations Volunteers	130	168	168	-

[a] Represents highest level of authorized strength.

5. **The action to be taken by the General Assembly is:**

(a) To appropriate the amount of $669,476,400 gross ($662,779,200 net), for the maintenance of the Mission for the 12-month period from 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003;

(b) To assess the amount set out in paragraph 5 (a) above at a monthly rate of $55,789,700 gross ($55,231,600 net), should the Security Council decide to continue the mandate of the Mission.

II. Political mandate of the Mission

(Security Council resolution 1270 (1999) of 22 October 1999)

6. The Security Council, by its resolution 1270 (1999), established the United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone (UNAMSIL). Under the terms of the same resolution, the mandate entrusted to the Mission is: (a) to cooperate with the Government of Sierra Leone and other parties to the Peace Agreement signed in Lomé on 7 July 1999 (S/1999/777) in the implementation of the Agreement; (b) to assist the Government of Sierra Leone in the implementation of the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration plan; (c) to that end, to establish a presence at key locations throughout the territory of Sierra Leone, including at disarmament/reception centres and demobilization centres; (d) to ensure the security and freedom of movement of United Nations personnel; (e) to monitor adherence to the ceasefire in accordance with the ceasefire agreement of 18 May 1999 (S/1999/585, annex) through the structures provided for therein; (f) to encourage the parties to create confidence-building mechanisms and to support their functioning; (g) to facilitate the delivery of humanitarian assistance; (h) to support the operations of United Nations civilian officials, including the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and his staff, human rights officers and civil affairs officers; and (i) to provide support, as requested, to the elections, which are to be held in accordance with the present constitution of Sierra Leone.

7. Subsequently, by its resolution 1289 (2000) of 7 February 2000, the Security Council, inter alia, revised the mandate of the Mission to include the following additional tasks, to be performed by the Mission within its capabilities and areas of deployment and in the light of conditions on the ground: (a) to provide security at key locations and Government buildings, in particular in Freetown, important intersections and major airports, including Lungi airport; (b) to facilitate the free flow of people, goods and humanitarian assistance along specified thoroughfares; (c) to provide security in and at all sites of the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme; (d) to coordinate with and assist, in common areas of deployment, the Sierra Leone law enforcement authorities in the discharge of their responsibilities; and (e) to guard weapons, ammunition and other military equipment collected from ex-combatants and to assist in their subsequent disposal and destruction.

8. The Security Council, in its resolution 1313 (2000) of 4 August 2000, considered that the widespread and serious violations of the Lomé Peace Agreement by the Revolutionary United Front (RUF) since early May 2000 constituted a breakdown of the prior generally permissive environment based on the Agreement and predicated on the cooperation of the parties, that until security conditions had been established allowing progress towards the peaceful resolution of the conflict in Sierra Leone there would continue to be a threat to UNAMSIL and the security of the State of Sierra Leone, and that in order to counter that threat, the structure, capability, resources and mandate of UNAMSIL required appropriate strengthening. The Security Council, in this context, expressed its intention to strengthen the mandate of UNAMSIL with the following priority tasks: (a) to maintain the security of the Lungi and Freetown peninsulas and their major approach routes; (b) to deter and, where necessary, decisively counter the threat of RUF attack by responding robustly to any hostile actions or threat of imminent and direct use of force; (c) to deploy progressively in a coherent operational structure and in sufficient numbers

and density at key strategic locations and main population centres and, in coordination with the Government of Sierra Leone; to assist, through its presence and within the framework of its mandate, the efforts of the Government of Sierra Leone, to extend State authority, restore law and order and further stabilize the situation progressively throughout the entire country and, within its capabilities and areas of deployment, to afford protection of civilians under threat of imminent physical violence; (d) to patrol actively on strategic lines of communication, specifically main access routes to the capital; in order to dominate ground, ensure freedom of movement and facilitate the provision of humanitarian assistance and (e) to assist in the promotion of the political process leading, inter alia, to a renewed disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme, where possible.

9. By its resolution 1334 (2000) of 22 December 2000, the Security Council recalled that the main objectives of UNAMSIL, as set out in its resolution 1313 (2000), remained to assist the efforts of the Government of Sierra Leone to extend State authority, restore law and order and further stabilize the situation progressively throughout the entire country and to assist in the promotion of the political process, leading to a renewed disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme where possible, and reiterated that, to that end, the structure, capability, resources and mandate of UNAMSIL required appropriate strengthening.

10. The Security Council, by its resolution 1389 (2002), decided, inter alia, that further to the mandate entrusted to the Mission under the terms of its resolution 1270 (1999), UNAMSIL would: (a) assist with logistic support to the National Electoral Commission for the transport of electoral materials and personnel, including the use of the air assets of UNAMSIL to reach areas inaccessible by road, the storage and distribution of election materials prior to the elections, the movement of ballot papers after the elections, logistic assistance to international election observers, and the use of the civilian communication facilities of UNAMSIL in the provinces; (b) facilitate the free movement of people, goods and humanitarian assistance throughout the country; and (c) provide wider security and deterrence, through its presence and within the framework of its mandate, throughout the period of preparation for the elections, the polling period itself, and the period immediately after the announcement of the election results and, exceptionally, be prepared to respond to situations of public disorder, with the Sierra Leone police taking the lead, especially in the vicinity of polling stations and the locations of the other related activities. Moreover, the Council noted the ongoing support provided by the Public Information Office of UNAMSIL to the National Electoral Commission.

11. The current mandate of UNAMSIL expires on 31 March 2002 (Security Council resolution 1370 (2001)).

III. Operational plan and requirements

12. The operational plan and requirements of UNAMSIL was set out in the sixth report of the Secretary-General to the Security Council on UNAMSIL dated 24 August 2000 (S/2000/832, paras. 13-35) and was subsequently revised in the ninth report of the Secretary-General to the Council dated 14 March 2001 (S/2001/228, paras. 57-67).

13. The operational plan of UNAMSIL is based on the successive phased deployment of the Mission throughout the entire territory of Sierra Leone. This would enable the Mission to assist the Government of Sierra Leone in extending State authority throughout the country. In order to accomplish its mandate, the Mission would deploy its military force of 17,500 personnel, as well as United Nations civil affairs, civilian police and human rights personnel, representative of humanitarian agencies and Government personnel and assets to establish and consolidate State authority and basic services in areas controlled by the RUF, including diamond-producing regions, and in some border areas. The Mission would also assist in the promotion of the political process which should lead to a renewed disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme and the holding, in due course, of free and fair elections. UNAMSIL would also project the necessary military strength and determination in order to deter any attempt to use force against the United Nations and its mandate in Sierra Leone. Under the concept of operations for 2002, the Mission is undertaking a reconfiguration of its deployments in order to provide effective security for the forthcoming elections.

14. The essential elements of the Mission's force structure will include a mobile force reserve, close air support elements, logistics, engineering, communications and air-to-ground coordination units, as well as intelligence (including surveillance and target acquisition) and electronic operations. The military force of 17,500 personnel, including 260 military observers and 60 civilian police advisers, will be supported by the proposed civilian staffing establishment of 1,160 personnel, comprising 381 international and 611 local staff, as well as 168 United Nations Volunteers.

IV. Contributions made under the status-of-forces agreement

15. The status-of-forces agreement between the United Nations and the Government of Sierra Leone was concluded on 4 August 2000. Under its terms, the following facilities have been provided to UNAMSIL by the Government:

		Value (United States dollars)	
Government	*Contribution*	*1 July 2001 to 30 June 2002*	*1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003*
Sierra Leone	Land and buildings for: accommodation of military personnel, office premises, warehouses, construction of transit camps, logistics bases, communications towers; use of Hastings airfield and Mammy Yoko helipad	192 000	192 000
	Disposal of non-environmentally friendly waste (used engine oil, tyres, batteries)	[a]	[a]

[a] Not quantified.

V. Voluntary contributions and trust funds

A. Voluntary contributions

		Value (United States dollars)	
Government/organization	*Contribution*	*1 July 2001 to 30 June 2002*	*1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003*
Sweden	Medical equipment	1 350 133	1 350 133

B. Trust funds

	United States dollars
Trust fund to support United Nations peacekeeping-related efforts in Sierra Leone	
Opening balance as at 1 July 2000	1 592 672
1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001	
Income	310 689
Expenditures	(29 539)
Closing balance as at 30 June 2001	**1 873 822**

VI. Status of reimbursement of troop-contributing Governments

A. Current troop contributors

16. Formed military contingents have been provided to UNAMSIL by the Governments of Bangladesh, Ghana, Guinea, Jordan, Kenya, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, the Russian Federation, Ukraine and Zambia. The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland has provided staff officers for the force headquarters. In addition, the Government of Germany has contributed a generator mechanics team to the Mission.

B. Status of reimbursement

17. Full reimbursement in accordance with the standard rates established by the General Assembly for troop costs has been made to the troop-contributing States up to 31 October 2001. It is estimated that an amount of $57,503,818 is due for troop costs for the period ending 31 January 2002.

VII. Contingent-owned equipment and self-sustainment

A. Method of reimbursement

18. Requirements for reimbursement of troop-contributing countries have been based on standard reimbursement rates for contingent-owned equipment (wet lease) and self-sustainment and take into account provision by the United Nations of equipment and services in respect of one sector headquarters and a level II hospital. With regard to military medical facilities, equipment in respect of one of the three level II hospitals is being provided by the Government of Sweden as a voluntary in kind contribution.

B. Requirements

19. Requirements for the budgeted period are for the reimbursement of troop-contributing countries of contingent-owned equipment (wet lease) and self-sustainment and cover 13,585 infantry personnel and 3,655 personnel of logistical and specialized units.

1. Major equipment

20. Requirements for the reimbursement for major equipment for the 2002/03 financial period are estimated at $74,322,700, exclusive of special equipment (see below).

2. Special equipment

21. Requirements for special equipment (water-purification systems, concrete mixers and armaments) in respect of four contributors are estimated at $439,300.

3. Self-sustainment

22. The estimated requirements of $83,401,700 for self-sustainment for the 2002/03 financial period are shown below:

	Amount (United States dollars)
Category	*1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003*
Catering (kitchen facilities)	5 732 100
Communications	12 189 900
Office equipment	4 946 100
Electrical	5 940 900
Minor engineering	3 402 500
Explosive ordnance disposal	1 470 000
Laundry and cleaning	4 799 500
Tentage	4 623 900
Accommodation	7 782 200
Medical services	15 222 900

Category	Amount (United States dollars) 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003
Observation	6 181 100
Field defence stores	1 715 200
Miscellaneous general stores	9 395 400
Total	**83 401 700**

4. Mission factors

23. Mission factors intended to compensate troop-contributing countries for extreme operational conditions in the mission area apply to the monthly reimbursable rates, as indicated in the table below:

Mission factors	*Percentage*
Extreme environmental conditions	1.9
Intensified operational conditions	1.5
Hostile action/forced abandonment	3.5
Incremental transportation	[a]

[a] Troop-contributing country-specific.

VIII. Staffing requirements

A. Changes in staffing requirements

Category	*Number of posts* *Current staffing*	*Proposed staffing requirements*	*Net change*
International staff			
Under-Secretary-General	1	1	-
Assistant Secretary-General	3	3	-
D-2	1	1	-
D-1	7	7	-
P-5	21	22	1
P-4	44	44	-
P-3	79	79	-
P-2/P-1	12	12	-
Subtotal	**168**	**169**	**1**
General Service (Principal level)	3	3	-
General Service (Other level)	46	46	-
Subtotal	**49**	**49**	**-**

Category	Number of posts Current staffing	 Proposed staffing requirements	 Net change
Field Service	127	127	-
Security Service	36	36	-
Subtotal	**163**	**163**	-
Total, international staff	**380**	**381**	**1**
Local staff	611	611	-
United Nations Volunteers	168	168	-
Subtotal	**779**	**779**	-
Total	**1 159**	**1 160**	**1**

24. The proposed civilian staffing for UNAMSIL for the 2002/03 financial period is indicative of the maintenance of the Mission at its current authorized military strength and its deployment throughout the entire territory of Sierra Leone. It is anticipated that civilian staff would be fully deployed for the financial period by July 2002. It also reflects closer integration of the military and civilian components of the Mission. Moreover, the civilian establishment is also expected to assist the Government in the extension of State authority throughout the entire territory of Sierra Leone.

25. As indicated in the table above, the proposed staffing establishment of UNAMSIL for the 2002/03 financial period would total 1,160 personnel, consisting of 381 international staff (169 Professional, 49 General Service, 127 Field Service and 36 Security Service) and 611 local staff, as well as 168 United Nations Volunteers. Compared with the civilian staffing establishment for the 2001/02 financial period, the proposed staffing establishment reflects one additional post (P-5). However, two posts approved for the elections (1 P-4 and 1 P-3) will be maintained in connection with the implementation of lessons learned during the electoral process and post elections monitoring activities. The proposed changes are summarized below with the distribution of civilian staff by category and office shown in section C.

Substantive civilian component

Proposed staffing increase. One international post: Chief Resident Auditor (P-5).

B. Substantive civilian component

26. **Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General**. The need for providing adequate internal audit coverage of peacekeeping missions has been underlined by the General Assembly and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions. In response to General Assembly resolution 54/241 of 23 December 1999, the Secretary-General had submitted a comprehensive report (A/55/735) on the experiences learned from the use of resident auditors in peacekeeping missions, including the implications of the formula for determining

the number of resident auditors required for each mission, and salary levels. According to that assessment, the Resident Auditor's office in UNAMSIL should be headed by a Chief Resident Auditor at the P-5 level. The incumbent will report to the Director of Audit and Management Consulting Division in the Office of Internal Oversight Services and will be responsible for ensuring that the Mission accomplishes its organizational objectives by conducting financial, programme, electronic data-processing and data management audits of assigned operational activities. He or she will analyse expenses and transactions of the Mission's various components to verify that they are in conformity with the budgetary programme; examine the Mission's various financial statements and records to establish their accuracy; examine and evaluate the Mission's United Nations-owned properties to ensure that they are correctly valued; examine and investigate errors and exceptions recorded in the financial programme, electronic data-processing and data management; examine and evaluate the performance of various components to verify their effectiveness and efficiency and their compliance with United Nations regulations and rules; prepare audit reports and discuss audit recommendations with responsible officers; and supervise and evaluate the performance of auditors assigned under his or her supervision. It is therefore proposed that the post of Chief Resident Auditor be established at the P-5 level.

C. Current and proposed staffing

	Professional category and above									*General Service and related categories*								
	USG	*ASG*	*D-2*	*D-1*	*P-5*	*P-4*	*P-3*	*P-2*	**Total**	*Field Service*	*Principal level*	*Other level*	*Security Service*	**Total**	*Local staff*	*National Professional staff*	*United Nations Volunteers*	***Grand total***
Substantive																		
Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General																		
Current	1	-	-	-	4	2	-	-	**7**	1	-	3	-	**4**	3	-	-	**14**
Proposed	1	-	-	-	5	2	-	-	**8**	1	-	3	-	**4**	3	-	-	**15**
Office of the Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Operations and Management																		
Current	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	**3**	-	-	2	-	**2**	2	-	-	**7**
Proposed	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	**3**	-	-	2	-	**2**	2	-	-	**7**
Office of the Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Governance and Stabilization																		
Current	-	1	-	-	1	1	1	-	**4**	-	-	2	-	**2**	2	-	-	**8**
Proposed	-	1	-	-	1	1	1	-	**4**	-	-	2	-	**2**	2	-	-	**8**
Office of the Force Commander																		
Current	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	**2**	-	-	5	-	**5**	14	-	-	**21**
Proposed	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	**2**	-	-	5	-	**5**	14	-	-	**21**
Office of the Chief Military Observer																		
Current	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	**1**	-	-	1	-	**1**	32	-	-	**34**
Proposed	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	**1**	-	-	1	-	**1**	32	-	-	**34**
Office of the Police Commissioner																		
Current	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	**1**	-	-	1	-	**1**	10	-	-	**12**
Proposed	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	**1**	-	-	1	-	**1**	10	-	-	**12**
Human Rights Office																		
Current	-	-	-	1	-	5	8	4	**18**	1	-	1	-	**2**	2	-	2	**24**
Proposed	-	-	-	1	-	5	8	4	**18**	1	-	1	-	**2**	2	-	2	**24**

	Professional category and above									General Service and related categories								
	USG	ASG	D-2	D-1	P-5	P-4	P-3	P-2	**Total**	Field Service	Principal level	Other level	Security Service	**Total**	Local staff	National Professional staff	United Nations Volunteers	**Grand total**
Political Affairs Office																		
Current	-	-	-	1	1	1	3	2	**8**	3	-	-	-	**3**	3	-	-	**14**
Proposed	-	-	-	1	1	1	3	2	**8**	3	-	-	-	**3**	3	-	-	**14**
Office for Policy and Planning																		
Current	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	**4**	-	-	2	-	**2**	-	-	-	**6**
Proposed	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	**4**	-	-	2	-	**2**	-	-	-	**6**
Civil Affairs Office																		
Current	-	-	-	-	1	8	8	2	**19**	3	-	-	-	**3**	11	-	9	**42**
Proposed	-	-	-	-	1	8	8	2	**19**	3	-	-	-	**3**	11	-	9	**42**
Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Management Unit																		
Current	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	**3**	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	20	**23**
Proposed	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	**3**	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	20	**23**
Public Information Office																		
Current	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	2	**8**	1	-	3	-	**4**	28	-	1	**41**
Proposed	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	2	**8**	1	-	3	-	**4**	28	-	1	**41**
Mine Action Unit																		
Current	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	**1**	-	-	-	-	**-**	1	-	-	**2**
Proposed	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	**1**	-	-	-	-	**-**	1	-	-	**2**
Total, substantive																		
Current	1	3	1	5	10	23	26	10	**79**	9	-	20	-	**29**	108	-	32	**248**
Proposed	1	3	1	5	11	23	26	10	**80**	9	-	20	-	**29**	108	-	32	**249**
Division of Administration																		
Office of the Director of Administration																		
Current	-	-	-	1	1	2	7	-	**11**	-	1	7	-	**8**	6	-	4	**29**
Proposed	-	-	-	1	1	2	7	-	**11**	-	1	7	-	**8**	6	-	4	**29**
Security Coordination Section																		
Current	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	**3**	-	-	-	36	**36**	20	-	4	**63**
Proposed	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	**3**	-	-	-	36	**36**	20	-	4	**63**

	Professional category and above									General Service and related categories								
	USG	*ASG*	*D-2*	*D-1*	*P-5*	*P-4*	*P-3*	*P-2*	**Total**	*Field Service*	*Principal level*	*Other level*	*Security Service*	**Total**	*Local staff*	*National Professional staff*	*United Nations Volunteers*	**Grand total**
Administrative Services																		
Current	-	-	-	-	5	9	12	2	**28**	42	1	16	-	**59**	78	-	13	**178**
Proposed	-	-	-	-	5	9	12	2	**28**	42	1	16	-	**59**	78	-	13	**178**
Integrated Support Service																		
Current	-	-	-	1	5	9	32	-	**47**	76	1	3	-	**80**	399	-	115	**641**
Proposed	-	-	-	1	5	9	32	-	**47**	76	1	3	-	**80**	399	-	115	**641**
Total, Division of Administration																		
Current	-	-	-	2	11	21	53	2	**89**	118	3	26	36	**183**	503	-	136	**911**
Proposed	-	-	-	2	11	21	53	2	**89**	118	3	26	36	**183**	503	-	136	**911**
Total																		
Current	1	3	1	7	21	44	79	12	**168**	127	3	46	36	**212**	611	-	168	**1 159**
Proposed	1	3	1	7	22	44	79	12	**169**	127	3	46	36	**212**	611	-	168	**1 160**

IX. Other issues

A. Objective-setting

27. In its resolution 55/220 C of 14 June 2001, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to ensure the use of objective-setting by the administration of peacekeeping missions and that the development and attainment of those objectives are reported on to the General Assembly through the financial performance reports. In this connection, the objectives set by UNAMSIL for the period from 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003 are as follows:

Objective 1: To ensure proper procurement planning of goods and services required by the Mission in order to improve efficiency of the management of operational activities.

Expected accomplishments	*Indicators of achievement*
(a) Proper planning and monitoring among the various requisitioning units involved in the procurement process.	(a) Use of volume purchase or systems contracts, substantial increase in the proportion of procurement done in the field, large increase in local procurement activities to the extent possible resulting in savings to the Mission.
(b) Evaluation of vendors and contractors; performance evaluation and systematic training and retention of adequate qualified and professional staff assigned to perform procurement activities.	(b) Well-spread requisitions and procurement activities throughout the entire financial period.

External factors: The objectives and expected accomplishments are expected to be achieved on the assumption of more decentralization of procurement activities and increase in the threshold of procurement that can be handled by field missions under delegated authority upon the staffing and other resources at headquarters.

Objective 2: To ensure proper use of the field assets control system, including ensuring that it is complete, continuously updated and accurately maintained, as well as implementing strict measures to avoid losses of United Nations property.

Expected accomplishments	*Indicators of achievement*
(a) Field assets control system is fully operational resulting in better control of the Mission's property.	(a) All inventory items are accounted for.
(b) Well-staffed Property Control Inspection Unit with qualified staff so that there is proper inventory management.	(b) Ability to identify all the mission officials who receive assets and where the assets are located.

External factors: The objectives and expected accomplishments are expected to be achieved on the assumption that all stages of the field assets control system remain operational and that a standardized inventory management procedure providing the standardized item code classification for the different types of items, their date of purchase and their normal or anticipated life expectancy is maintained.

Objective 3: To ensure that qualified staff who have been handling the operation of the Mission are retained so that the liquidation of the Mission is carried out in a timely manner.

Expected accomplishments	*Indicators of achievement*
(a) Identify weaknesses in the implementation of liquidation activities to avoid losses or stealing of property.	(a) Ability for the liquidation team to receive, inspect and report on equipment provided to the mission and hold records of their actual locations within the mission area.
(b) Capacity to adhere to the provisions of the liquidation manual and having proper planning documents for liquidation.	(b) Ability to implement all aspects of the liquidation exercise, including settlement of the receivable and payable claims, reconciliation of bank accounts, reconciliation of Headquarters and field inter-office vouchers, recoveries from other United Nations missions, follow-up with the Headquarters Property Survey Board on cases of losses of property and settlement of travel and other personnel claims.

External factors: The objectives and expected accomplishments are expected to be achieved on the assumption that detailed liquidation plan, including related human resources, and a timetable for completion of all tasks and activities in the field and at Headquarters are in place and that in order to retain qualified staff, all efforts will be made to place the personnel retained for liquidation in other missions.

B. Detailed analysis of staffing requirements for the Electronic Support Services Section

28. The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, in its report on the financing of the United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone dated 14 November 2001 (A/56/621, para. 47), requested that a complete and detailed analysis of the staffing requirements for the Electronic Support Services Section be included in the budget estimates of the Mission for the 2002/03 financial period. The Mission believes that the eight additional posts (five international and three Local level) approved by the General Assembly for the 2001/02 period will enable the Mission to strengthen the technical capacity of the communications and information technology units of the Electronic Support Services Section. A detailed analysis of the Section is contained in annex IV to the present report.

Annex I

Cost estimates for the period from 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003

A. Summary statement

(Thousands of United States dollars)

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001	1 July 2001 to 30 June 2002	1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003	
Category of apportionments	Expenditures [a]	Apportionment [b,c]	Total estimates	Non-recurrent estimates
I. Military personnel				
1. Military observers	13 536.7	13 732.4	10 974.3	-
2. Military contingents	200 498.1	307 272.2	312 565.2	-
3. Other requirements pertaining to military personnel				
(a) Contingent-owned equipment	58 676.5	80 779.3	74 762.0	-
(b) Self-sustainment	52 642.3	80 320.1	83 401.7	-
(c) Death and disability compensation	4 464.0	6 857.9	7 024.0	-
Subtotal, line 3	**115 782.8**	**167 957.3**	**165 187.7**	-
Total, category I	**329 817.6**	**488 961.9**	**488 727.2**	-
II. Civilian personnel				
1. Civilian police	1 746.7	3 028.3	2 532.5	-
2. International and local staff	30 782.4	46 158.6	47 721.7	-
3. United Nations Volunteers	3 096.1	6 111.5	6 740.4	-
4. Government-provided personnel	-	-	-	-
5. Civilian electoral observers	-	-	-	-
Total, category II	**35 625.2**	**55 298.4**	**56 994.6**	-
III. Operational requirements				
1. Premises/accommodation	13 703.4	22 975.8	6 963.5	-
2. Infrastructure repairs	1 133.9	1 771.5	1 808.0	-
3. Transport operations	12 281.8	14 769.0	13 483.6	-
4. Air operations	52 121.7	66 122.0	73 916.7	2 020.0
5. Naval operations	-	-	-	-
6. Communications	5 695.4	8 952.0	4 205.1	1 038.4
7. Other equipment	6 205.3	9 965.8	2 347.3	1 943.1
8. Supplies and services	11 698.1	12 824.9	12 106.0	-
9. Air and surface freight				
(a) Transport of contingent-owned equipment	20 612.6	3 463.2	500.0	-
(b) Commercial freight and cartage	579.6	450.0	830.0	-
Subtotal, line 9	**21 192.2**	**3 913.2**	**1 330.0**	-
Total, category III	**124 031.8**	**141 294.2**	**116 160.2**	**5 001.5**

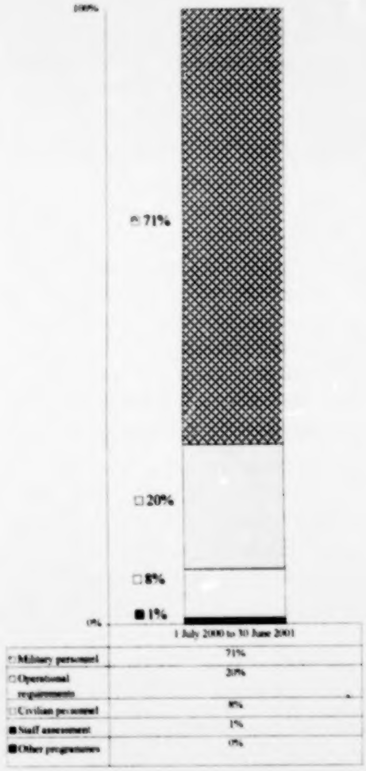
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001	*1 July 2001 to 30 June 2002*	*1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003*	
Category of apportionments	*Expenditures* [a]	*Apportionment* [b,c]	*Total estimates*	*Non-recurrent estimates*
IV. Other programmes				
1. Election-related supplies and services	-	-	-	-
2. Public information programmes	115.2	455.1	427.0	118.4
3. Training programmes	26.1	227.6	322.6	-
4. Mine-clearing programmes	-	6.0	-	-
5. Assistance for disarmament and demobilization	3.1	197.6	147.6	138.0
Total, category IV	**144.4**	**886.3**	**897.2**	**256.4**
V. United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi	-	-	-	-
VI. Support account for peacekeeping operations	-	-	-	-
VII. Staff assessment	**3 442.6**	**5 559.2**	**6 697.2**	-
Gross requirements, categories I-VII	493 061.6	692 000.0	669 476.4	5 257.9
VIII. Income from staff assessment	**(3 442.6)**	**(5 559.2)**	**(6 697.2)**	-
Net requirements, categories I-VIII	489 619.0	686 440.8	662 779.2	5 257.9
IX. Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)	**1 350.1**	-	**1 350.1**	-
X. Voluntary contributions in kind (non-budgeted)	-	-	-	-
Total	**494 411.7**	**692 000.0**	**670 826.5**	**5 257.9**
	Amount			
XI. Other income/adjustments				
Interest income	**5 222.0**			
Other/miscellaneous income	**966.0**			
Voluntary contributions in cash	-			
Prior period adjustments	-			
Savings on or cancellation of prior period obligations	**8 462.0**			
Total, category XI	**14 650.0**			

[a] As contained in annex I of the performance report (A/56/833). Excludes $23,931,281 gross ($20,250,873 net) for the support account for peacekeeping operations and $3,741,370 gross ($3,328,988 net) for the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi.

[b] General Assembly resolution 56/251 of 24 December 2001.

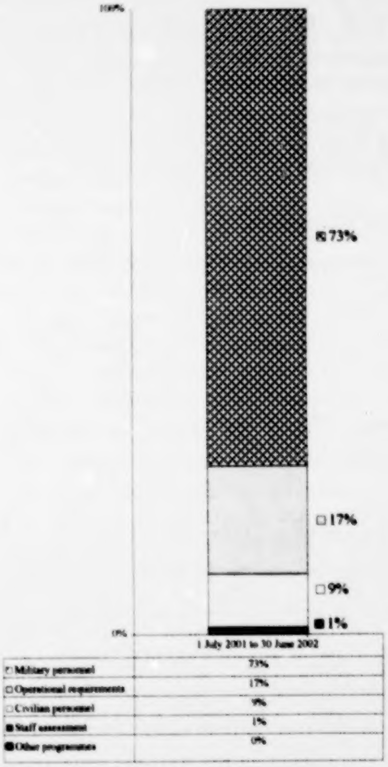
[c] Exclusive of $23,865,347 gross ($21,284,025 net) appropriated for the support account for peacekeeping operations and $1,737,712 gross ($1,560,456 net) for the financing of the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi.

B. Distribution of gross requirements by major cost component [a]



	1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001
▨ Military personnel	71%
□ Operational requirements	20%
□ Civilian personnel	8%
■ Staff assessment	1%
■ Other programmes	0%

Gross requirements: US$692 000 000



	1 July 2001 to 30 June 2002
▨ Military personnel	73%
□ Operational requirements	17%
□ Civilian personnel	9%
■ Staff assessment	1%
■ Other programmes	0%

Gross requirements: US$669 476 400

[a] Other programmes represent less than 1 percent of total resources.

C. Supplementary information

Military personnel

Apportionment: $488,961,900; estimate: $488,727,200; variance: ($234,700)

1. The estimated requirements of $488,727,200 under this heading is based on the full deployment of the Mission's authorized military component of 17,500 personnel, including 260 military observers, throughout the 2002/03 financial year. The estimated cost pertains to the requirements for military observers ($10,974,300) and contingents ($312,565,200), as well as to other requirements pertaining to military personnel ($165,187,700).

Military observers

2. Provision of $10,974,300 is made under this heading for the deployment of the Mission's authorized complement of 260 military observers, as shown in table 1 below, for a total of 90,155 person-days. It is comprised of requirements for mission subsistence allowance ($9,466,300), travel ($1,456,000) and clothing and equipment allowance ($52,000). The estimated requirements reflects provisions for the rotation of the full complement of military observers and the application of a delayed deployment factor of 5 per cent in the calculation of mission subsistence allowance for the period.

Table 1
Deployment of military observers

2002						2003					
Planned						Planned					
July	**Aug**	**Sep**	**Oct**	**Nov**	**Dec**	**Jan**	**Feb**	**Mar**	**Apr**	**May**	**June**
260	260	260	260	260	260	260	260	260	260	260	260

Military contingents

3. Provision of $312,565,200 is made under this heading for the full deployment of the Mission's authorized complement of 17,240 contingent personnel, as shown in table 2 below. The estimated requirements are in respect of standard cost reimbursement ($220,934,600), welfare ($2,534,300), rations (37,379,600), daily allowance ($8,054,500), emplacement, rotation and repatriation of troops ($28,560,000) and allowance for clothing, equipment gear and ammunition ($15,102,200). Compared with the resource provision for the 2001/02 financial period, the current estimated requirements do not provide for mission subsistence allowance for force headquarters staff officers, since they are now provided with accommodation and catering services by the Mission.

Table 2
Deployment of contingent personnel

2002						2003					
Planned						Planned					
July	**Aug**	**Sep**	**Oct**	**Nov**	**Dec**	**Jan**	**Feb**	**Mar**	**Apr**	**May**	**June**
17 240	17 240	17 240	17 240	17 240	17 240	17 240	17 240	17 240	17 240	17 240	17 240

4. The estimated requirements for reimbursement of troop contributors for troop costs are based on the new standard rates effective 1 January 2002, as approved by the General Assembly in its resolution 55/274 of 14 June 2001. In addition, the requirements for daily rations do not include provision for bottled water, since water-purification systems have been installed to supply the Mission with clean drinking water. All rates for costs pertaining to military contingents are shown in annex II.A.

Other requirements pertaining to military personnel

(a) Contingent-owned equipment

5. Provision of $74,762,000 is made under this heading for the reimbursement of troop-contributing countries for major equipment provided to their respective contingents serving at UNAMSIL. It is based on memorandums of understanding already concluded or under active negotiation with current troop contributors and takes into account the application of a 6.9 per cent mission factor with respect to environmental conditions, intensity of operations and hostile action, in addition to the applicable incremental transportation factor as it relates to each troop contributor. It is based on the assumption of full deployment of contingent personnel. Moreover, it includes the estimated cost of ammunition used for operational purposes.

(b) Self-sustainment

6. Provision of $83,401,700 is made under this heading for the reimbursement of troop contributors to UNAMSIL. It is based on the assumption of full deployment of 17,240 contingent personnel. It also includes reimbursement for services provided to civilian personnel by level II and III medical facilities.

(c) Death and disability compensation

7. Provision of $7,024,000 is made under this heading for Governments to be reimbursed for compensation payments related to death, disability, injury or illness resulting from service of national contingents and civilian police with UNAMSIL, based on an average payment of $40,000 calculated at 1 per cent of the average monthly strength of military personnel and civilian police advisers.

Civilian personnel

Apportionment: $55,298,400; estimate: $56,994,600; variance: $1,696,200

8. Resources amounting to $56,994,600 are made under this heading and reflect the requirements for civilian police ($2,532,500), international and local staff ($47,721,700) and United Nations Volunteers ($6,740,400). The estimated requirement is based on the full deployment of the proposed civilian staffing establishment of 1,160 personnel, as well as 60 civilian police advisers.

Civilian police

9. Provision of $2,532,500 is made under this heading for the deployment of the Mission's authorized complement of 60 civilian police advisers, as shown in table 3 below, for a total of 20,805 person-days. The estimated requirement pertains to mission subsistence allowance ($2,184,500), travel ($336,000) and clothing and equipment allowance ($12,000). It reflects provisions for the rotation of the full complement of police advisers, as well as the application of a 5 per cent delayed deployment factor in the calculation of mission subsistence allowance for the period.

Table 3
Deployment of civilian police

2002						2003					
Planned						Planned					
July	**Aug**	**Sep**	**Oct**	**Nov**	**Dec**	**Jan**	**Feb**	**Mar**	**Apr**	**May**	**June**
60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60

International and local staff

10. Provision of $47,721,700 is made under this heading in connection with the requirements for the deployment of the civilian staffing establishment of 992 personnel, comprising 381 international (169 Professional, 49 General Service, 127 Field Service and 36 Security Service) and 611 local staff.

11. The estimated requirements for the international staff are based on New York standard salary costs for 30 per cent of the international posts and salary scales for appointments of limited duration for 70 per cent of the posts. The provision under common staff costs for mission appointees takes into account lower requirements for this category of staff and reflects a reduction of 50 per cent compared with the standard costs. Salaries and common staff costs for local staff are based on the local salary scales applicable to the mission area (see annex II.A to the present report). Provision for salaries and common staff costs for international and local staff, as well as mission subsistence allowance for international staff, also takes into account the application of a 10 per cent vacancy rate. In addition, the estimates provide for hazardous duty station allowance and the cost of overtime for locally recruited personnel.

12. Moreover, provision of $505,900 is made for the official travel between the mission area and New York of Headquarters staff and senior mission personnel for political and military consultations, as well as in connection with the provision of

administrative and technical support to the Mission, travel of auditors of the Office of Internal Oversight Services and the travel of mission personnel to countries of the region (see annex II.A for details).

United Nations Volunteers

13. Provision of $6,740,400 is made under this heading for the full deployment of the Mission's complement of 168 United Nations Volunteers for a total of 2,016 person-months for the period. It is based on the memorandum of understanding between the United Nations and the United Nations Volunteers programme.

Operational requirements

Apportionment: $141,294,200; estimate: $116,160,200; variance: ($25,134,000)

14. The estimated resource requirements of $116,160,200 under this heading reflect provisions for premises/accommodation ($6,963,500), infrastructure repairs ($1,808,000), transport operations ($13,483,600), air operations ($73,916,700), communications ($4,205,100), other equipment ($2,347,300), supplies and services ($12,106,000) and air and surface freight ($1,330,000). As detailed in annex II.C to the present report, the provision includes $5,001,500 in non-recurrent costs for the acquisition of various items of replacement equipment for the operation of the Mission during the 2002/03 financial period.

Premises/accommodation

15. Provision of $6,963,500 is made under this heading for rental facilities for the Mission's headquarters, warehouses, workshops, the residence of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and other office facilities as detailed in annex II.A to the present report ($749,200). The estimated requirements also provide for the alteration and renovation of premises ($175,700), maintenance supplies ($224,400) and services ($272,400), as well as utilities ($5,541,800), including generator fuel for contingent-owned generators.

Infrastructure repairs

16. In view of the deployment of the Mission throughout the entire country, critical repairs and upgrading of roads, bridges, culverts and helipads is essential in order to facilitate the movement of troops as well as humanitarian assistance. Moreover, the surface transport network in Sierra Leone, particularly in interior regions, is badly affected during the rainy season. Therefore, roads, bridges, helipads and airstrips require constant maintenance and repairs and, as such, provision of $1,808,000 is made for the upgrading of airstrips ($558,000) and roads ($1,000,000), as well as for the repair of bridges ($250,000).

Transport operations

17. Provision of $13,483,600 is made under this heading with regard to the operation of the Mission's vehicle fleet of 890 United Nations-owned vehicles and 2,745 contingent-owned vehicles for the 2002/03 financial period. The estimated requirements pertain to: spare parts, repairs and maintenance of United Nations-owned vehicles ($3,738,000); petrol, oil and lubricants ($9,122,500) and third-party

liability insurance coverage, including worldwide coverage ($623,100). The provision for petrol, oil and lubricants takes into account the application of a 10 per cent off the road factor for the period.

Air operations

18. The estimated resource requirement under this heading is based on the deployment of the Mission throughout the entire territory of Sierra Leone. It takes into account the difficult conditions of the road network system and therefore, greater reliance is being placed on the air transportation of both personnel and materiel throughout the mission area. Accordingly, provision is made for the Mission's fleet of 26 helicopters, consisting of 12 helicopters under commercial contracts and 14 military-type helicopters under letter-of-assist arrangements, as well as two fixed-wing aircraft, as follows:

(a) Four heavy lift (MI-26), eight medium utility (two MI-8 and six MI-8MTV), three military light utility (Bell-206), seven military medium utility (three Puma and four MI-8MT) and four military armed helicopters (MI-24);

(b) One executive jet, and one heavy transport aircraft (IL-76) on loan assignment from the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

19. The estimated requirement includes provision for the positioning and depositioning, as well as the painting cost with respect to four MI-26 and four MI-8MTV during the 2002/03 financial period. It is based on current contractual or letter-of-assist rates, estimated fuel consumption and the projected utilization of fixed-wing aircraft outside the mission area, primarily for the transport of cargo from the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi. Detailed information on the related costs is provided in annex II.A to the present report.

20. Provision of $73,916,700 is made under this heading for the requirements for helicopter ($65,478,900) and fixed-wing aircraft ($5,527,800) operations, as well as aircrew subsistence allowance ($300,000) and other air operations requirements ($2,610,000).

Communications

21. Provision of $4,205,100 is made under this heading reflecting requirements for the upkeep of the Mission's communications network for the 2002/03 period. As detailed in annex II.C it contains resources for the acquisition of replacement communications ($1,010,800) and workshop and test ($27,600) equipment. It is also based on the requirements for spare parts and supplies ($1,777,700) at a rate of 10 per cent of the total value of the Mission's communications assets in addition to the cost of freight at a 15 per cent rate. It also incorporates the requirements for commercial communication, such as transponder user charges, INMARSAT (50 mini "M", seven "M4" and five mobile mini "M" terminals), telephone, pouch and postage and Brindisi landline service, as well as leased lines for Internet access charges ($1,389,000).

Other equipment

22. Provision of $2,347,300 is made under this heading for the acquisition of replacement office furniture ($147,700) and equipment ($146,800), electronic data-

processing equipment ($1,236,000), observation equipment ($21,600), water and septic tanks ($218,500) and medical and dental equipment ($172,500). Provision of $404,200 is also made for spare parts, repairs and maintenance services of audio, video and identification printing equipment, as well as electronic data-processing equipment, based on a rate of 7.5 per cent of existing electronic data-processing inventory value.

Supplies and services

23. Provision of $12,106,000 is made under this heading for the requirements for miscellaneous supplies ($4,979,200) and services ($7,126,800) based on the deployment of the Mission's full complement of military and civilian personnel throughout the entire territory of Sierra Leone. It incorporates the requirements for contractual services in respect of telecommunications and electronic data-processing technical support, engineering support, Geographic Information System technical support as well as Geographic Information System digital vector maps and software maintenance support, in addition to sewage and garbage removal, photocopying services and catering and laundry services for force headquarters staff officers.

24. Moreover, the estimated requirements also reflect provisions for renewal licences of administrative software; commercial security services for Mission headquarters, helipads, workshop, warehouses, transit camps and the residence of the Special Representative; other miscellaneous services, such as bank charges, ferry services, military postage and cash-in-transit insurance; and medical supplies, including blood products for both military and civilian personnel.

Air and surface freight

25. Provision of $1,330,000 is made under this heading for the transportation of contingent-owned equipment in the 2002/03 financial period ($500,000) and commercial freight and cartage expenses by the Mission and New York Headquarters, as well as surface shipments from the United Nations Logistics Base ($830,000).

Other programmes

Apportionment: $886,300; estimate: $897,200; variance: $10,900

26. Provision of $897,200 under this heading pertains to public information ($427,000), training ($322,600) and assistance for disarmament and demobilization ($147,600) programmes for the 2002/03 period.

Public information programmes

27. The strategic objective of the UNAMSIL public information programme for the 2002/03 financial period continues to be a countrywide public information campaign to help the Mission to achieve its objectives and to promote understanding of the role and mandate of the United Nations and other international organizations in Sierra Leone. Provision of $427,000 under this heading reflects requirements for the acquisition of equipment as detailed in annex II.C ($118,400); materials and supplies, such as audio and videotapes, compact discs, photographic films and radio supplies ($55,600); contractual services required for the production of

dramatizations, sensitization campaigns, contractors with specialized talents and skills in the dissemination of messages on various social, economic and political issues, including stand shows and road shows ($160,000); and public information production costs in the production of the Mission's magazine, entitled "UNAMSIL Review" as well as brochures, leaflets and fliers ($93,000).

Training programmes

28. Provision of $322,600 is made under this heading for the estimated requirements for travel and training fees with respect to Mission personnel who are to undertake training at the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi in the field of supply, procurement, contract management, communications, electronic data-processing, air operations, transport, finance, engineering, the SUN system and Geographic Information System. In addition, 10 Joint Movement Control personnel are to attend training courses in dangerous goods movement and shipping container certification in Europe or South Africa. Moreover, provision is also made for an external geographic information instructor to train UNAMSIL staff at the United Nations Logistics Base. A detailed breakdown of the training requirements for the 2002/03 financial period is provided in annex II.A to the present report.

Assistance for disarmament and demobilization

29. Provision of $147,600 is made under this heading for requirements in connection with the destruction of weapons, consisting of the acquisition of storage containers ($138,000), as well as for miscellaneous services ($9,600).

Staff assessment

Apportionment: $5,559,200; estimate: $6,697,200; variance: $1,138,000

30. The amount budgeted under this heading represents the difference between gross and net emoluments; that is, the amount of staff assessment to which the United Nations staff members are subject, in accordance with the Staff Regulations of the United Nations. Staff assessment costs are based on the deployment of 381 international and 611 local staff. The provision reflects the application of a 10 per cent vacancy factor for the period.

Income from staff assessment

Apportionment: ($5,559,200); estimate: ($6,697,200); variance: ($1,138,000)

31. The staff assessment requirements provided for above have been credited to this item as income from staff assessment and will be credited to the Tax Equalization Fund established by the General Assembly in its resolution 973 A (X) of 15 December 1955. Member States are given credit in the Fund in proportion to their respective rates of contribution to the UNAMSIL budget.

Annex II

Cost estimates for the period from 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003: analysis

A. Standard and mission-specific costs

Description	Previous submission	Average strength	Standard cost	Proposed estimates: Unit or daily cost	Proposed estimates: Monthly cost	Proposed estimates: Annual cost	Explanation
			(United States dollars)				
1. Mission subsistence allowance							
Cape Sierra Hotel	171	-	*	-	-	-	Not applicable.
Elsewhere	135	-	*	105	-	-	Based on newly established rates effective 1 February 2002.
2. Travel							
Military observers	3 400	-	*	2 800	-	-	Based on Mission experience.
Civilian police	3 400	-	*	2 800	-	-	Idem.
Contingents							
Emplacement/repatriation	943	-	*	840	-	-	Idem.
Rotation	1 244	-	*	910	-	-	Idem.
3. Military personnel							
Military observers	260	260	*	-	-	-	Based on the authorized strength.
Infantry	13 385	13 385	*	-	-	-	Based on authorized strength, inclusive of 115 Staff Officers.
Logistic/support	3 655	3 655	*	-	-	-	Includes medical and helicopter units, logistics, engineering and signal battalions, aviation squadron and provost company.
4. Troop reimbursement							
(a) Pay and allowance	1 028	-	1 028	-	-	-	Based on rates approved by the General Assembly effective 1 January 2002.
(b) Specialist allowance	303	-	303	-	-	-	Based on rates approved by the General Assembly effective 1 January 2002.
Infantry	10%	-	-	-	10%	-	Payable for 10 per cent of unit.
Logistic/support	25%	-	-	-	25%	-	Payable for 25 per cent of unit.
5. Clothing and personal equipment allowance							
Military observers	200	-	200	-	-	200	Standard rate.
Civilian police	200	-	200	-	-	200	Idem.
Contingents	73	-	73	-	-	-	Based on rates approved by the General Assembly for clothing, gear, equipment and ammunition effective 1 January 2002.
6. Welfare							
Recreational leave	10.5	-	10.5	10.5	-	-	Payable for up to 7 days for a 6-month period of service.
7. Rations							
Bulk rations	5.75	-	11.9	5.75	-	-	Based on the current rations contract.
Ration packs	6.45	-	-	6.00	-	-	Idem.
Bottled water	2.55	-	2.55	-	-	-	Not required due to the utilization of water purification systems.
8. Daily allowance	1.28	-	1.28	-	-	-	Standard cost.
9. Contingent-owned equipment							
Major equipment	7 150 792	-	-	-	6 193 558	-	Based on signed Memoranda of Understanding (wet-lease arrangements) inclusive of 6.9 per cent mission factor.
Self-sustainment	6 945 025	-	-	-	6 950 141	-	Idem.
10. Death and disability compensation	4 464 000	-	40 000	-	-	7 024 000	For reimbursement to Governments of payments made by them in cases of death, disability, injury or illness of military personnel and civilian police advisers serving in UNAMSIL.
11. Civilian personnel							
Civilian police	60	60	-	-	-	-	Authorized strength.
International staff	333	381	-	-	-	-	Based on the full deployment of international staff throughout the period.
Local staff	576	611	-	-	-	-	Based on the full deployment of local staff throughout the period.
United Nations Volunteers	145	168	-	-	-	-	Based on the full deployment of United Nations Volunteers throughout the period.
12. Local staff							
Net salary	533	-	*	-	533	-	Based on G-4 step VI of the revised local salary scale effective 1 July 2000.
Common staff costs	133	-	*	-	133	-	Idem.
Staff assessment	125	-	*	-	125	-	Idem.
13. Other travel							
From New York Headquarters	110 600	-	*	-	-	44 200	Travel for political and military consultations.
To New York Headquarters	42 600	-	*	-	-	52 100	Travel of the Mission's senior staff for meetings and briefings.
To troop-contributing countries	154 600	-	*	-	-	-	Not required.
Administrative and technical support	84 100	-	*	-	-	129 600	Travel of Headquarters personnel to the Mission to conduct communications; electronic data processing, logistics, geographic information system, procurement, transport and air operations assessment.
Internal audit	64 000	-	*	-	-	64 000	Travel of the Office of Internal Oversight Services Auditors.
Regional travel of senior mission staff	216 000	-	*	-	-	216 000	Travel of Mission personnel within the mission area for meetings and consultations on the peace process.
14. Rental of premises							
Mission headquarters	47 000	-	*	-	47 000	-	Based on current lease agreement.
Office facilities (Makeni/Bo)	675	-	*	-	400	-	Idem.
Workshop/warehouse	65 833	-	*	-	10 833	-	Idem.

Description	Previous submission	Average strength	Standard cost	Proposed estimates: Unit or daily cost	Proposed estimates: Monthly cost	Proposed estimates: Annual cost	Explanation
			(United States dollars)				
Sector headquarters	100	-	*	-	100	-	Rental of office facilities at one sector headquarters
Team sites							
Military observers	1 200	-	*	-	950	-	Based on requirements for nine team sites
Civilian police advisers	1 300	-	*	-	1 300	-	Based on requirements for 13 team sites
Residence of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General	1 500	-	*	-	1 500	-	Based on current lease arrangement
Conakry Liaison Office	400	-	*	-	350	-	Based on current lease arrangement
15. Alteration and renovation of premises	20 742	-	-	-	14 642	-	Projected requirements
16. Maintenance supplies	25 100	-	-	-	18 700	-	Based on mission experience
17. Maintenance services	23 300	-	-	-	22 700	-	Idem
18. Utilities							
Electricity and water	35 920	-	*	-	43 300	-	Based on mission experience
Generator fuel	702 522	-	*	-	418 515	-	Projected requirements for both United Nations-owned and contingent-owned generators. Also reflects a 35 per cent generator operational rate
19. Vehicles							
(a) United Nations-owned							
Civilian pattern	800	890	*	-	-	-	Reflects the vehicle establishment for the Mission
(b) Contingent-owned							
Military pattern	2 299	2 299	*	-	-	-	Based on the establishment for contingent-owned vehicles
Armoured personnel carrier	446	446	*	-	-	-	Idem
20. Rental of vehicles	5 000	-	*	-	-	-	Not required
21. Spare parts and maintenance of vehicles							
United Nations-owned							
(a) Civilian pattern (less than one year old)	150	-	100	-	-	-	Not required
(b) Civilian pattern (more than one year old)	350	-	350	-	350	-	Standard rate for light vehicles
22. Petrol							
(a) United Nations-owned							
Civilian pattern	138 073	-	*	-	160 801	-	Based on a fuel consumption rate of 20 litres per day at a cost of $0.33 per litre for the fleet of 890 United Nations-owned vehicles. Reflects a 10 per cent off-the-road factor
(b) Contingent-owned	530 299	-	*	-	530 299	-	Based on a fuel consumption rate of 20, 30 and 13 litres per day for military pattern, armoured and mobile vehicles, respectively, at a cost of $0.33 per litre. Reflects a 10 per cent off-the-road factor
23. Vehicle lubricants							
(a) United Nations-owned							
Civilian pattern	13 807	-	10% of fuel	-	16 080	-	Based on the standard rate of 10 per cent of fuel cost
(b) Contingent-owned	33 785	-	10% of fuel	-	53 030	-	Idem
24. Vehicle insurance							
United Nations-owned							
Civilian-pattern	416	-	-	-	-	416	Reflects existing rates for local third-party liability insurance coverage and coverage under the worldwide coverage
Mobile	68	-	-	-	-	68	Idem
Contingent-owned							
Military-pattern	55	-	-	-	-	63.20	Idem
Armoured	278	-	-	-	-	278	Idem
Mobile	68	-	-	-	-	68	Idem
25. Helicopters (number)							
MI-8	2	2	-	-	-	-	Based on commercial contract
MI-8 (MTV)	2	2	-	-	-	-	Idem
MI-8 (MTV)	2	2	-	-	-	-	Idem
MI-8 (MTV)	2	2	-	-	-	-	Idem
MI-26	2	2	-	-	-	-	Idem
MI-26	2	2	-	-	-	-	Idem
Medium utility, military (Puma)	3	3	-	-	-	-	Based on letter-of-assist arrangements
Light utility, military (Bell-206)	3	3	-	-	-	-	Idem
Medium utility, military (MI-8MT)	4	4	-	-	-	-	Idem
Medium, armed military (MI-24)	4	4	-	-	-	-	Idem
Medium, armed military (Cobra)	3	-	-	-	-	-	Not required
26. Monthly block/extra flying hours (each)							
MI-8	40/45	40/45	-	-	-	-	Based on contractual arrangements
MI-8 (MTV)	45/40	45/40	-	-	-	-	Idem
MI-8 (MTV)	45/40	45/40	-	-	-	-	Idem
MI-8 (MTV)	45/40	45/40	-	-	-	-	Idem
MI-26	60/40	60/40	-	-	-	-	Idem
MI-26	40/45	45/45	-	-	-	-	Idem
Medium utility, military (Puma)	40/0	50/0	-	-	-	-	Idem
Light utility, military (Bell-206)	40/0	50/0	-	-	-	-	Idem
Medium utility, military (MI-8MT)	40/0	40/0	-	-	-	-	Idem

				Proposed estimates			
Description	Previous submission	Average strength	Standard cost	Unit or daily cost	Monthly cost	Annual cost	Explanation
			(United States dollars)				
Medium, armed military (MI-24)	60/0	60/0	-	-	-	-	Idem
Medium, armed military (Cobra)	60/0	-	-	-	-	-	Not required
27. Helicopter rental, block hours (each)							
MI-8	62 460	-	-	-	62 460	-	Based on current contractual agreements.
MI-8 (MTV)	167 333	-	-	-	167 333	-	Idem
MI-8 (MTV)	141 500	-	-	-	141 500	-	Idem
MI-8 (MTV)	170 820	-	-	-	170 833	-	Idem
MI-26	488 333	-	-	-	488 333	-	Idem
MI-26	578 600	-	-	-	466 667	-	Idem
Medium utility, military (Puma)	120 833	-	-	-	189 250	-	Idem
Light utility, military (Bell-206)	32 000	-	-	-	88 750	-	Idem
Medium utility, military (MI-8MT)	64 000	-	-	-	64 000	-	Idem
Medium, armed military (MI-24)	144 000	-	-	-	144 000	-	Idem
Medium, armed military (Cobra)	144 000	-	-	-	-	-	Not required
28. Helicopter rental, extra hours (each)							
MI-8 (MTV)	8 000	-	-	-	8 000	-	Based on current contractual arrangements.
MI-26	13 500	-	-	-	-	-	Idem
Military	-	-	-	-	-	-	Not required for all military-type helicopters
29. Helicopter fuel (each)							
MI-8	19 250	-	-	-	19 250	-	Fuel usage of 700 litres per hour at $0.40 per litre, inclusive of lubricants at 10 per cent of fuel cost. Assumes 50 per cent utilization of the 45 additional flight hours
MI-8 (MTV)	28 600	-	-	-	28 600	-	Fuel usage of 1,000 litres per hour at $0.40 per litre, inclusive of lubricants at 10 per cent of fuel cost. Assumes 50 per cent utilization of the 40 additional flight hours
MI-26	49 280	-	-	-	49 280	-	Fuel usage of 1,400 litres per hour at $0.40 per litre, inclusive of lubricants at 10 per cent of fuel cost. Assumes 50 per cent utilization of the 40 additional flight hours
MI-26	38 500	-	-	-	41 580	-	Fuel usage of 1,400 litres per hour at $0.40 per litre, inclusive of lubricants at 10 per cent of fuel cost. Assumes 50 per cent utilization of the 45 additional flight hours.
Medium utility, military (Puma)	10 560	-	-	-	13 200	-	Fuel usage of 600 litres per hour at $0.40 per litre, inclusive of lubricants at 10 per cent of fuel cost
Light utility, military (Bell-206)	1 584	-	-	-	1 980	-	Fuel usage of 90 litres per hour at $0.40 per litre, inclusive of lubricants at 10 per cent of fuel cost
Medium utility, military (MI-8MT)	12 320	-	-	-	12 320	-	Fuel usage of 700 litres per hour at $0.40 per litre, inclusive of lubricants at 10 per cent of fuel cost
Medium, armed military (MI-24)	26 400	-	-	-	26 400	-	Fuel usage of 1,000 litres per hour at $0.40 per litre, inclusive of lubricants at 10 per cent of fuel cost
Medium, armed military (Cobra)	26 400	-	-	-	-	-	Not required
30. Helicopter insurance (each)							
MI-8	4 000	-	-	-	-	4 000	Third-party liability insurance
MI-8 (MTV)	4 000	-	-	-	-	4 000	Idem
MI-26	4 000	-	-	-	-	4 000	Idem
Medium utility, military (Puma)	13 500	-	-	-	-	13 500	Idem
Light utility, military (Bell-206)	13 500	-	-	-	-	13 500	Idem
Medium utility, military (MI-8MT)	13 500	-	-	-	-	13 500	Idem
Medium, armed military (MI-24)	13 500	-	-	-	-	13 500	Idem
Medium, armed military (Cobra)	13 500	-	-	-	-	-	Not required
31. Fixed-wing aircraft (number)							
Executive jet	1	1	-	-	-	-	Based on commercial contract from 25 July 2001
IL-76	2	1	-	-	-	-	On loan from the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo
32. Monthly block/extra flying hours							
Executive jet	30/25	30/25	-	-	-	-	Based on current contractual arrangement
IL-76	48 63/0	49/0	-	-	-	-	Projected monthly requirements
33. Fixed-wing rental, block hours							
Executive jet	94 000	-	-	-	94 000	-	Based on contractual arrangements
IL-76	80 945	-	-	-	81 500	-	Projected monthly requirements
34. Fixed-wing rental, extra hours							
Executive jet	62 500	-	-	-	62 500	-	Based on contractual arrangements
IL-76	-	-	-	-	-	-	No extra hours required
35. Fixed-wing fuel							
Executive jet	3 740	-	-	-	16 830	-	Fuel usage of 900 litres per hour at $0.40 per litre inclusive of lubricants at 10 per cent of fuel cost. Assumes 50 per cent utilization of the 25 additional flight hours
IL-76	203 273	-	-	-	204 820	-	Fuel usage of 9,300 litres per hour at $0.40 per litre inclusive of lubricants at 10 per cent of fuel cost

				Proposed estimates			
Description	*Previous submission*	*Average strength*	*Standard cost*	*Unit or daily cost*	*Monthly cost*	*Annual cost*	*Explanation*
			(United States dollars)				
36. Fixed-wing insurance							
Executive jet	4 000	-	*	-	-	4 000	Third-party liability insurance
IL-76	8 000	-	*	-	-	8 000	Idem
37. Aircrew subsistence allowance	300 000	-	*	-	-	300 000	Projected requirements for all aircraft
38. Other air operations requirements							
Air traffic control services	7 500	-	*	-	5 000	-	Projected requirements of the Mission
Ground handling	153 633	-		-	212 500	-	Idem
39. Communications spare parts and supplies	184 545	-	*	-	148 101	-	Projected requirements for United Nations-owned equipment, based on 10 per cent of existing inventory value
40. Commercial communications							
Transponder lease	60 000	-	*	-	50 000	-	Based on current transponder lease arrangement
INMARSAT	84 700	-	*	-	31 500	-	Based on the use of 50 Mini-M terminals, 7 INMARSAT "M4" terminals and 5 mobile mini-M terminals at a cost of $500, $750 and $250 per month, respectively
Telephone charges	14 000	-	*	-	14 000	-	Estimated usage charges
New York extension charges	-	-	*	-	10 000	-	Idem
Leased lines/Internet charges	-	-	*	-	3 000	-	Idem
Pouch and postage charges	3 000	-	*	-	5 000	-	Projected requirements
Brindisi lease line share	2 700	-	*	-	2 250	-	Idem
41. Other equipment spare parts, repairs and maintenance	73 092	-	*	-	33 683	-	Projected requirements
42. Supplies and services							
External audit	115 200	-	*	-	-	130 500	Based on the cost for external audit
Contractual services							
Engineering							
IRCON/ILCS Joint Venture contractors	1 791 000	-	*	-	-	1 925 200	Salaries and mission subsistence allowance and travel for eight engineering personnel
Geographic Information System (GIS) support	274 800	-	*	-	-	139 000	Salaries, mission subsistence allowance and travel for GIS technical support services of one engineer and one expert, as well as the development digital vector maps and software maintenance and support
Local casual labour	5 000	-	*	-	5 000	-	Based on the estimated cost for the employment of 300 labourers such as carpenters, masons, plumbers and cargo handlers for varying duration and rates
Communications							
International Computer Centre maintenance services	210 000	-	*	-	-	-	Not required
Telecommunications and data processing support	79 750	-	*	-	73 800	-	Salaries, mission subsistence allowance and travel for 10 personnel on staffing support contract
Other contractual services							
Sewage/garbage removal/cleaning	62 500	-	*	-	41 500	-	Based on mission experience
Catering and laundry services for force headquarters staff	-	-	*	-	13 750	-	Based on current arrangements in the provision of accommodation and meals for staff officers
Data-processing services	289 700	-	*	-	-	402 900	Renewal of licences for administrative software, including Lotus Notes as well as SUN and Progen systems yearly maintenance
Security services	21 000	-	*	-	20 500	-	Based on contractual arrangements for commercial security services for Mission headquarters, warehouses, workshops, helipads and and other facilities
Medical treatment and services							
Hospitalization	60 000	-	-	-	-	120 000	Based on six inpatients for 10 days every three months, at a rate of $500 per day
Claims and adjustments	210 576	-	3	-	-	224 628	Based on standard monthly cost for an average strength of [illegible] military and civilian personnel
Official hospitality	800	-	*	-	800	-	Provision for hospitality to local dignitaries in the interest of the United Nations
Miscellaneous other services	197 320	-	*	-	182 700	-	Based on the projected requirements for bank charges, cash-in-transit insurance, photocopying lease services, ferry services, legal fees, military postage and printing services
Stationery and office supplies	66 075	-	15	-	21 050	-	Based on mission experience and includes GIS supplies
Medical supplies	1 037 100	-	-	-	-	967 500	Required for the purchase of blood and blood products for military and civilian personnel, and medical, dental and pre-hospital supplies for civilian personnel and military observers
Sanitation and cleaning materials	210 000	-	5	-	-	208 000	Estimated cost for sanitation and cleaning materials for the Mission's civilian personnel, military observers, staff officers and contingent personnel not self-sustained
Subscriptions	1 200	-	-	-	1 200	-	Projected cost of periodicals, newspapers and other forms of subscriptions
Electrical supplies	10 000	-	*	-	15 000	-	Based on mission experience

Description	Previous submission	Average strength	Standard cost	Proposed estimate Unit or daily cost	Monthly cost	Annual cost	Explanation
				(United States dollars)			
Uniforms, flags and decals	710 300	-	-	-	-	706 000	Acquisition of fragmentation jackets, helmets, accoutrements and uniform items for the military personnel and civilian police advisers
Field defence stores	2 861 600	-	-	-	-	2 390 000	Acquisition of barbed and concertina wire, iron pickets, timber, sandbags and plywood and other miscellaneous stores
Operational maps	256 700	-	-	-	-	52 300	Acquisition of 455 map sets and 10 IKONOS satellite imagery maps for military observers, civilian police advisers and staff officers
Quartermaster and general stores	32 400	-	-	-	18 000	-	Acquisition of supplies, such as gas cylinders, water and fuel cans and other expendable general stores, as well as 40 protective trousers and jackets
43. Public information programmes							
Materials and supplies	3 750	-	*	-	4 633	-	Projected requirements in connection with the implementation of the Mission's public information programme
Contractual services	10 125	-	*	-	13 333	-	Idem
Public information production cost	3 833	-	*	-	7 750	-	Idem
44. Training							
Procurement	10 736	-	*	-	-	15 279	Three UNAMSIL staff, inclusive of course fees
Supply	10 736	-	*	-	-	10 120	Two UNAMSIL staff
Contract management, advanced	-	-	*	-	-	6 000	One UNAMSIL staff
Contract management, basic	-	-	*	-	-	6 700	One UNAMSIL staff
Communications	50 000	-	*	-	-	42 460	Five UNAMSIL staff, inclusive of course fees
Electronic data processing	87 440	-	*	-	-	84 800	Two UNAMSIL staff, inclusive of course fees
Air operations	21 472	-	*	-	-	21 040	Four UNAMSIL staff
Transport	10 736	-	*	-	-	10 520	Two UNAMSIL staff
Security	6 488	-	*	-	-	-	Not required
Finance	14 976	-	*	-	-	14 760	Two UNAMSIL staff
Engineering	14 976	-	*	-	-	14 760	Two UNAMSIL staff
Movement control	-	-	*	-	-	64 000	Two UNAMSIL staff to be trained in dangerous goods movement and shipping container certification, inclusive course fees
SUN system	-	-	*	-	-	4 731	One UNAMSIL staff
Geographic Information System	-	-	*	-	-	5 200	One UNAMSIL staff, inclusive of course fees
Geographic Information System	-	-	*	-	-	20 000	One external instructor, inclusive of fees
45. Mine-clearing programmes							
Supplies	500	-	*	-	-	-	Not required
46. Assistance for disarmament and demobilization							
Supplies	800	-	*	-	-	-	Not required
Miscellaneous services	4 167	-	*	-	600	-	Estimated monthly requirements

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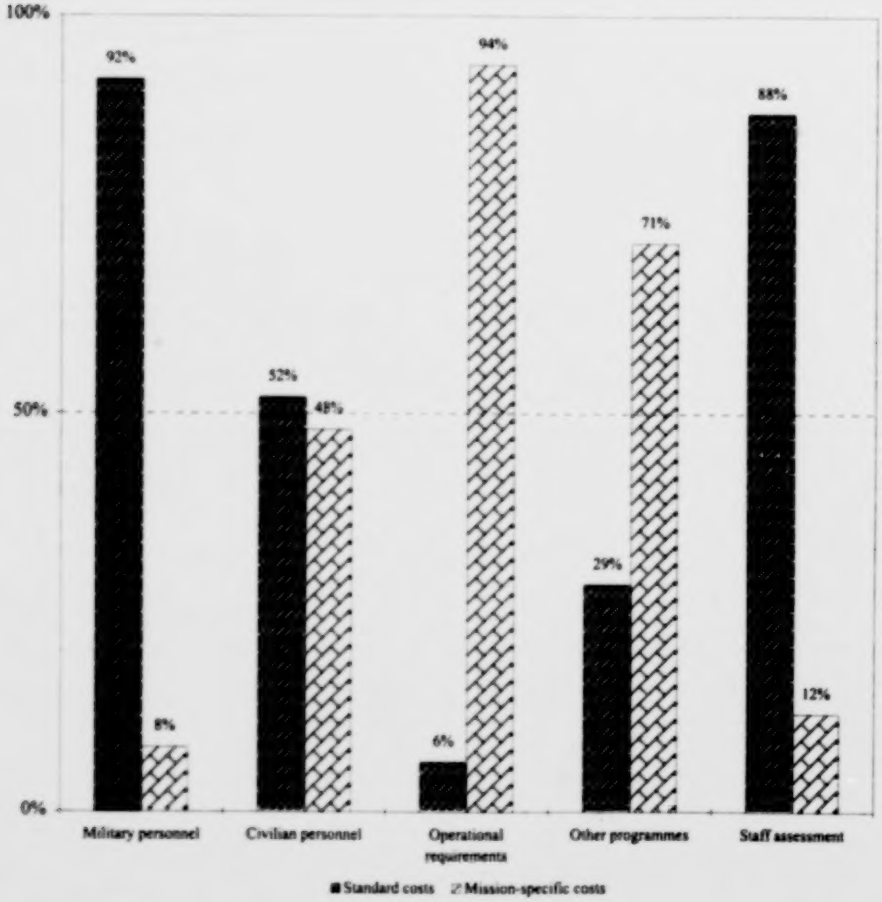
* No standard cost exists for this item.

B. Distribution of resources by budgetary cost parameters: standard and mission-specific costs

Cost estimates for the period from 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003



C. Non-recurrent requirements

(Thousands of United States dollars, unless otherwise indicated)

	(1) *Current inventory*[a] *(As at 30 June 2001)*	*(2)* *Replacement*	*(3)* *Additional*	*(4) =(2+3)* *Total number of units*	*(5)* *Unit cost*	*(6) = (4x5)* *Total cost*
Operational requirements						
1. Air operations						
(a) Helicopter operations						
Positioning/depositioning costs						1 940.0
Painting/preparation						80.0
Subtotal						**2 020.0**
(b) Fixed-wing aircraft						
Positioning/depositioning costs						-
Painting/preparation						-
Subtotal						**-**
(c) Air crew subsistence allowance						-
(d) Other air operations						-
Total, line 1						**2 020.0**
2. Communications						
(a) Communications equipment						
VHF/UHF equipment						
Radio, mobile	560	50	-	50	0.5	25.0
Radio, base station	285	25	-	25	1.0	25.0
Radio, hand-held, general	3 152	145	-	145	0.4	58.0
Radio, air-to-ground, base station	32	5	-	5	1.7	8.5
Radio, air-to-ground, portable	94	13	-	13	0.8	10.4
Repeater, secure capable	67	10	-	10	4.5	45.0
Digital microwave link	18	3	-	3	50.0	150.0
Subtotal						**321.9**
HF equipment						
Manpack radio	34	4	-	4	7.0	28.0
Transceiver, base radio station, data capable	270	27	-	27	7.0	189.0
Transceiver, mobile	219	22	-	22	4.0	88.0
Antenna, tuner (automatic)	219	22	-	22	0.750	16.5
Subtotal						**321.5**
Satellite equipment						
Global positioning system receiver	52	7	-	7	0.5	3.5
Subtotal						**3.5**
Telephone equipment						
Telephone exchange, medium	14	2	-	2	50.0	100.0
GSM/DECT phone	118	17	-	17	0.3	5.1
Rural telephone link, 2 lines	64	6	-	6	12	72.0
Subtotal						**177.1**
Miscellaneous equipment						
Facsimile, non-secure	132	19	-	19	1.5	28.5
Communication shelter	4	1	-	1	10.0	10.0
Uninterruptible power supply, 5KVA	34	5	-	5	2.5	12.5
Uninterruptible power supply, 10KVA	7	1	-	1	4.0	4.0
Subtotal						**55.0**
Subtotal, communications equipment						**879.0**
Freight at 15 per cent						131.8
Total, communications equipment						**1 010.8**
(b) Workshop and test equipment						
Communication analyser	9	1	-	1	15.0	15.0
Power meter	5	1	-	1	8.0	8.0
Toolbox, technician's	15	1	-	1	1.0	1.0
Subtotal						**24.0**
Freight at 15 per cent						3.6
Total, workshop and test equipment						**27.6**
Total, line 2						**1 038.4**
3. Other equipment						
(a) Office furniture						
Replacement cost, 15 per cent of inventory						128.5
Subtotal						**128.5**
Freight at 15 per cent						19.2
Subtotal, Office furniture						**147.7**

		(1) Current inventory[a] (As at 30 June 2001)	(2) Replacement	(3) Additional	(4) =(2+3) Total number of units	(5) Unit cost	(6) = (4x5) Total cost
(b)	Office equipment						
	Replacement cost, 15 per cent of inventory						127.7
	Subtotal						**127.7**
	Freight at 15 per cent						19.1
	Subtotal, Office equipment						**146.8**
(c)	Data-processing equipment						
	Computer, desktop	1 093	190	-	190	1.550	294.5
	Computer, portable	227	20	-	20	2.3	46.0
	Printer, desktop	827	98	-	98	0.5	49.0
	Printer, portable	106	27	-	27	0.25	6.7
	Printer, network	16	2	-	2	5.0	10.0
	Server (with software)	42	5	-	5	40.0	200.0
	Scanner	14	2	-	2	5.0	10.0
	Digital sender	12	3	-	3	4.0	12.0
	Uninterruptible power supply 2KVA	34	9	-	9	2.0	18.0
	Uninterruptible power supply 700i	1 023	256	-	256	0.350	89.6
	Network router	29	5	-	5	6.0	30.0
	Local area network wiring	1 139	115	-	115	0.2	23.0
	Wireless local area network connection	17	2	-	2	20.0	40.0
	Network switch	100	10	-	10	3.0	30.0
	E-Cabinet						80.0
	Fire wall						11.0
	Storage area network						125.0
	Subtotal						**1 074.8**
	Freight at 15 per cent						161.2
	Total, data-processing equipment						**1 236.0**
(d)	Observation equipment						
	Replacement cost, 15 per cent of inventory						18.8
	Subtotal						**18.8**
	Freight at 15 per cent						2.8
	Subtotal, observation equipment						**21.6**
(e)	Water and septic tanks						
	Water tanks (2,500 litres)	-	-	100	100	0.9	90.0
	Water tanks (2,000 litres)	44	-	100	100	0.7	70.0
	Water tanks (1,000 litres)	15	-	100	100	0.3	30.0
	Subtotal						**190.0**
	Freight at 15 per cent						28.5
	Subtotal, water and septic tanks						**218.5**
(f)	Medical and dental equipment						
	Pre-hospital medical equipment for level I facilities						150.0
	Subtotal						**150.0**
	Freight at 15 per cent						22.5
	Subtotal, medical and dental equipment						**172.5**
	Total, line 3						**1 943.1**
4.	Public information programmes						
	Equipment						
	Studio, editing suit	4	1	-	1	100.0	100.0
	Digital audiotape recorder, portable	7	1	-	1	3.0	3.0
	Subtotal						**103.0**
	Freight at 15 per cent						15.4
	Total, line 4						**118.4**
5.	Assistance for disarmament and demobilization						
	Weapons storage containers	-	4	-	4	30.0	120.0
	Subtotal						**120.0**
	Freight at 15 per cent						18.0
	Total, line 5						**138.0**
	Total, lines 1 - 5						**5 257.9**

[a] Includes equipment on order.

Annex III

Support provided by the United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone to United Nations and non-United Nations entities in the mission area

Section providing support tasks performed by the Mission	*Entities receiving support*
Civil Affairs Office	
1. Distribution of seeds in conjunction with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.	FAMINE (farm families).
2. Training at Radio UNAMSIL.	Youth Alliance for Peace and Development.
Integrated support services	
3. The Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs is responsible for all humanitarian relief activities. Humanitarian agencies have to go through the Office with respect to logistical support for their activities. In cases where the Office cannot support such requests, it has always come to UNAMSIL for support on a reimbursable basis particularly with regard to airlift capability. Depending on the availability of space, UNAMSIL has from time to time extended airlift assistance to the World Food Programme on the Mission's routine flights. At times, the Government of Sierra Leone and the British High Commission have received assistance in terms of air services from UNAMSIL on a reimbursable basis, or a non-reimbursable basis, when activities being performed are within the mandate of UNAMSIL.	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, World Food Programme, the British High Commission and the Government of Sierra Leone.
Administrative support services	
4. The Mission's medical level III hospital provides for the treatment of UNAMSIL staff members. However, the hospital facility is also made available for treatment at a minimal fee to staff members from other United Nations agencies, non-governmental organizations, both local and international, as well as nationals and non-nationals of Sierra Leone who are referred to the hospital by a panel of doctors.	Other United Nations agencies, non-governmental organizations, both international and local, national and non-national patients.

Annex IV

Implementation of previous recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

Request	*Response*
1. The Advisory Committee regrets that there appears to be a lack of proper and adequate planning at Headquarters for the forthcoming elections, including for the registration process (A/56/621, para. 12).	The role of the United Nations with regard to the elections in Sierra Leone stands upon three primary pillars: logistical support, monitoring of the electoral process (not observation) and security of the process. The organizations primarily responsible for providing technical advice to the Sierra Leone National Electoral Commission (NEC) are the Commonwealth Secretariat and the International Foundation for Electoral Systems. Under this arrangement, and respecting the pertinent mandates of the General Assembly, which assert that the United Nations involvement with any sovereign country's electoral process should be by invitation only, both the planning and actions of UNAMSIL and United Nations Headquarters have been dependent on the process as evolved by the NEC and the Government of Sierra Leone. In this regard, circumstances have been less than ideal for the United Nations to provide advance planning. In an attempt to mitigate this identified obstacle to advance planning activities — identified and recognized by a Headquarters assessment mission conducted in August 2001 — staffing and generic planning documents that proposed to establish and deploy an enlarged electoral component to the field were developed in October 2001. The appropriate personnel to staff this component were identified from the mandated roster of electoral experts for the United Nations system of the Electoral Assistance Division of the Department of Political Affairs.
2. The Committee points out that the amount of 13.1 million, relative to the total obligation of $144.8 million, appears to indicate a very slow pace of processing claims for contingent-owned equipment. It also illustrates that there may be inadequate capacity in the verifications process in the field and in the processing of claims at Headquarters (ibid., para. 17).	UNAMSIL is among the first missions, and the largest mission to date, to have been established under the new contingent-owned equipment methodology. It is a mission where the contingent-owned equipment arrangements have been fully deployed, allowing both the Secretariat and troop contributors to gain experience in the functioning and application of the system. Thus, there has been a learning curve effect, and the Secretariat believes that valuable experience has been gained for other existing and future missions. The Secretariat is making every effort to expedite the processing of verification reports to enable speedy reimbursement for contingent-owned equipment to troop contributors, and for this purpose, the number of staff working on UNAMSIL has been increased. Furthermore, in order to improve claims processing, the Claims and Information Management Section has streamlined its claims functions along geographical lines, and teams have been created in each geographical region to increase the efficiency and resources with which

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claims are processed. The creation of regional teams thus allows for adjustment of resource allocation according to changes in requirements.

In order to enhance verification capabilities, the Secretariat has established standard operating procedures on verification of contingent-owned equipment and distributed these to all peacekeeping missions.

Furthermore, a meeting for contingent-owned equipment personnel in peacekeeping operations is planned in April 2002 to further enhance and standardize the contingent-owned equipment verification procedures in all missions.

(a) Signed memorandums of understanding

The Secretariat has made every effort to finalize all pending memorandums of understanding and, as at 28 February 2002, the status of memorandums of understanding is as set out below:

	As at 15 Oct 2001	*As at 26 Feb 2002*
Number of signed memorandums of understanding	20	43
Memorandums of understanding finalized pending troop contributor signature	8	22
Number of memorandums of understanding under negotiation	40	5
Total	**68**	**70**

Claims cannot be processed until a memorandum of understanding is signed by the troop contributor. Ideally, a memorandum of understanding should be in place before a contingent is deployed; however, in most cases, negotiations extend beyond deployment of contingents. This can be due to many reasons, such as:

(i) Exigencies of the peacekeeping mission require rapid deployment or expansion of contingents allowing insufficient time for negotiation of the memorandum of understanding;

(ii) Delays in obtaining major equipment and/or self-sustainment position from troop contributors after the initial draft memorandum of understanding is produced by the Secretariat;

(iii) If a troop contributor cannot provide items of major equipment or self-sustainment that are required, it takes time for the Field Administration and Logistics Division to make alternative arrangements, which often may have an impact on the memorandum of understanding;

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	(iv) Delays in obtaining required information from troop contributors for establishing reimbursement rates for "special case" major equipment, that is, major equipment for which there are no standard reimbursement rates. Occasionally, the Secretariat is not familiar with the item provided by the troop contributor and has to conduct extensive research for reviewing the "special case" information provided by troop contributors;
	(v) If troop contributors request changes in the major equipment or self-sustainment positions in final draft of a memorandum of understanding, the Secretariat must review its position and occasionally may need to reopen the negotiation process;
	(vi) Lack of human resources at United Nations Headquarters, especially during the start-up and expansion phase of the mission;
	(vii) Troop contributor requests for substantive changes in the text of the memorandum of understanding need to be cleared by the Office of Legal Affairs and delays the production of the memorandum of understanding;
	(viii)Delays by troop contributors in approving the final draft of or in signing the memorandum of understanding owing to the national governmental review process.
	(b) Verification reports
	The Finance Management and Support Service began to receive verification reports for processing as of early 2001. This may be attributable to:
	(i) The rapid and successive expansion of UNAMSIL since its inception (from 6,000 troops in October 1999 to 17,500 troops by May 2001);
	(ii) The repatriation and replacement of approximately 5,200 troops with new troops in the period from December 2000 to February 2001;
	(iii) The May 2000 crisis created major upheaval and an extreme administrative burden on UNAMSIL, preventing contingent-owned equipment inspection teams from fully carrying out their duties;
	(iv) Lack of sufficient staffing in the field and at United Nations Headquarters;
	(v) Until 1 February 2001, verification reports were forwarded to the Logistics and Communications Service for its review, before forwarding on to the Finance Management and Support Service, thus creating a delay. In line with a recommendation of the Board of Auditors, the Field Administration and Logistics Division changed its procedures, and verification reports are being forwarded to the Finance

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Management and Support Service directly as of 1 February 2001, which has improved their timeliness. Overall, receipt of verification reports has improved significantly throughout 2001.

As of 26 February 2002, the status of contingent-owned equipment claims is as set out below:

	15 Oct 2001 *$*	*26 Feb 2002* *$*
Amount of contingent-owned equipment claims reimbursed	7.1 m	15.6 m
Amount of contingent-owned equipment claims in amounts payable	13.1 m	2.4 m
Estimated total amount owed for contingent-owned equipment	192.9 m	254.0 m
Estimated amount certifiable (signed memorandums of understanding)	101.1 m (52%)	197.5 m (78%)
Estimated amount uncertifiable (unsigned memorandums of understanding)	91.8 m (48%)	56.5 m (22%)
Estimated unliquidated amount for contingent-owned equipment	N/A	145.6 m

3. The Committee is of the view that the matter of timely modification of memorandum of understanding to reflect instances where the United Nations has taken over functions that contingents had been expected to provide for themselves needs to be reviewed urgently (ibid., para. 19).

The Advisory Committee addresses two issues in its comments: (a) the applicability of the new contingent-owned equipment arrangements to many troop contributors that may not be in a position to provide the required services for the contingents, (b) timely amendment of memorandums of understanding in instances where troop contributors are unable to fulfil their memorandum of understanding requirements.

(a) Applicability of new contingent-owned equipment arrangements

A number of countries experience difficulties in providing a "wet lease" for major equipment and "self-sustainment" in various categories according to established contingent-owned equipment standards as agreed in memorandums of understanding. In such instances, the United Nations makes every effort to be flexible and provide necessary support so as to ensure the operational effectiveness of the Mission.

In UNAMSIL, the United Nations has certainly had to provide support to some units that were expected to provide for themselves as per their memorandum of understanding, both in terms of major equipment and the ability to sustain themselves. Major equipment has been provided directly from United Nations stocks, through contractors and third-

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	party countries. Self-sustainment support has included United Nations minor equipment and consumables and through contractors.
	As UNAMSIL was among the first missions where the new contingent-owned equipment arrangements have been fully deployed, the extent of requirements per contingent-owned equipment standards and specific mission requirements may not have been clearly appreciated at its outset by either troop contributors or the United Nations. Specifically, the critical importance of pre-deployment inspection visits to correctly assess the contingents operational capability, to assist the troop contributor to make adjustments and to allow the Secretariat to make alternate arrangements to cover the shortfalls, only became evident based on the experience gained throughout the first year of UNAMSIL. Previously, owing to the absence of pre-deployment visits, contingents sometimes deployed to the Mission with equipment and self-sustainment support that did not fully meet operational requirements.
	Based on the experience gained, the Secretariat believes that pre-deployment visits are a crucial component of the new contingent-owned equipment methodology, and pre-deployment visits have been conducted for the majority of countries that deployed to UNAMSIL since the second half of 2000. These visits have allowed the United Nations to better answer the queries and concerns of troop contributors prior to deployment and to accurately adjust memorandums of understanding to reflect the troop contributor's capabilities, thus reducing the shortfalls in field missions and enhancing the operational capability of the mission.
	Furthermore, the Secretariat has begun to implement the following measures to ensure that troop contributors deploy with appropriate and adequate major equipment and self-sustainment:
	(i) The Secretariat has begun providing group training to representatives from permanent missions on the new contingent-owned equipment methodology;
	(ii) During memorandum of understanding negotiations, Secretariat staff explains in detail the requirements according to contingent-owned equipment standards and the specific requirements of the Mission, and provides relevant manuals to representatives of permanent missions;

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	(iii) Pre-deployment visits are undertaken by joint United Nations Headquarters and UNAMSIL teams to troop contributors, to brief contingents about the requirements of the contingent-owned equipment system, answer queries of troop contributors, and assess and assist the capacity of troop contributors to meet the operational requirements for wet lease and self-sustainment, according to contingent-owned equipment standards and the needs of the Mission;
	(iv) Reconnaissance visits to the Mission by troop contributor planning staff to ensure that troop contributor fully understands the requirements of the Mission and the memorandum of understanding;
	(v) Presentation by UNAMSIL to "incoming" units on the requirements of the new contingent-owned equipment system and provision of relevant manuals.
	(b) Amendment of memorandums of understanding
	The Secretariat recognizes that timely amendment of memorandums of understanding is important to ensure accurate financial estimates. In this context, the Secretariat believes that it should make an effort to renegotiate memorandums of understanding if permanent differences are established between agreed memorandum of understanding requirements and actual capabilities that will significantly impact financial estimates.
	Budget estimates for contingent-owned equipment for UNAMSIL are based on the assumption of full wet lease and self-sustainment as indicated in draft/signed memorandums of understanding, while taking into consideration the most up-to-date information from verification reports if there are known significant shortfalls or substitutions of major equipment. If the major self-sustainment equipment are not provided by troop contributors in accordance with the memorandum of understanding, the Secretariat has to make alternate arrangements to cover this shortfall. Consequently, funding is reallocated from the contingent-owned equipment/self-sustainment reimbursement budget lines to the appropriate expenditure lines.
	Once a troop contributor indicates during the negotiation process that it will not be in a position to provide certain major equipment and/or self-sustainment, the Field Administration and Logistics Division reflects this accurately in memorandums of understanding and starts investigating alternative sources for the provision of the shortfalls, either from other troop contributors or a contractor.
	Where troop contributors have requested United Nations assistance after deployment, and in divergence with their negotiated/signed memorandum of understanding, the United Nations has made every effort to be flexible and provide necessary support so as to ensure the operational effectiveness of the Mission. The various inspection reports produced by the UNAMSIL Contingent-Owned Equipment Unit report

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	to United Nations Headquarters any non-compliance or deficiencies of each unit vis-à-vis their memorandum of understanding, and makes recommendation for possible action and/or amendment to the memorandum of understanding. Memorandums of understanding are not amended for temporary shortfalls. In such cases the reimbursable amounts to troop contributors are adjusted based on the analysis of verification reports against memorandums of understanding. At times, troop contributors do not wish to amend memorandums of understanding, if they believe they are/will be able to provide their obligations as agreed in memorandums of understanding. If troop contributors indicate that they will be unable to provide a service permanently, the United Nations has to make alternate arrangements. Only once the alternative arrangements have been put in place can existing memorandums of understanding be amended accurately. During the second half of 2001, several troop contributors deployed additional major equipment and self-sustainment support to bring themselves up to their memorandum of understanding levels. The Finance Management and Support Service is currently reviewing the verification report information to allow for the accurate amendment of memorandums of understanding. Furthermore, all memorandums of understanding that have been signed since 2001 have been prepared taking into consideration the actual capabilities of contingents as reflected in verification reports. While this has at times delayed the finalization of memorandums of understanding, it will help to ensure that future amendments will not be necessary. Furthermore, this will facilitate the processing of the verification reports both at Headquarters, and in the field.
4. Taking into account the magnitude of expenditures involved, as well as the need to promote efficiency and thus reduce operational costs, the Committee recommends the development of benchmarks for determining capacity for verification. Moreover, the Committee reiterates its view that nationals from a troop-contributing country should not normally be called upon to review or verify equipment or operational readiness of national contingents from their own country (ibid., para. 20).	**Verification** UNAMSIL inspection teams comprise a team leader from the Contingent-Owned Equipment Unit assisted by representatives/experts from other sections. The team leader writes the reports based on worksheets completed during the inspections, and covers general self-sustainment aspects in the memorandum of understanding and major equipment other than vehicles. For this reason it is highly desirable that team leaders have previous military experience. Other team members comprise:

Chief Transport Officer	Operational status and categorization of vehicles;
Force Medical Officer	Medical facilities and hygiene standards, particularly in kitchens;
Chief, Electronic Support Services	Communications self-sustainment;

<table>
<tr><th>Request</th><th colspan="2">Response</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Chief, Engineering Services
Force Headquarters</td><td>Where necessary to inspect water purification, or specialist engineering plant;
To assist in general self-sustainment aspects in the memorandum of understanding and major equipment, and to represent the FHQ in general.</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td colspan="2">As a general rule, nationals from one country are not involved in inspecting units from the same country but, bearing in mind staff shortages, adherence to this rule is not always possible. However, inspections and assessments are a team effort and worksheets document decisions taken on the inspections for any further reference. Any improbity in reporting would come to light. In some cases, involving nationals in an inspection is an added advantage, particularly in overcoming language problems when clarifying the intricacies of the contingent-owned equipment manual, or to explain the standards units which are required to be achieved during self-sustainment assessments. It may be noted that carrying out a monthly inspection on each of the 43 units in the Mission is not practical, even with increased staffing. However, the additional posts approved for contingent-owned equipment inspection will certainly enhance contingent-owned equipment verification and reporting in the Mission.</td></tr>
<tr><td>5. At the same time the Committee is of the view that there is a need to formulate a Secretariat policy on how peacekeeping missions should deal with the question of HIV/AIDS. In this connection, the Committee points out that the responsibility for health of personnel before arrival is that of the contributing authority. The policies to be developed should also cover situations where it is later discovered that individuals have HIV/AIDS (ibid., para. 27).</td><td colspan="2">The policy is:
Pre-mission:
Training and medical preparations is a national responsibility. However, Training and Examination Services offers support with trainers and training materials for pre-mission training. This includes HIV/AIDS, where this is requested. This element is pushed into all regional training courses and all the courses for trainers. HIV testing is supported if in the form of voluntary, confidential, counselling and testing. It is United Nations policy not to support mandatory testing, but the Department of Peacekeeping Operations does not intervene if the troop-contributing country performs mandatory tests, as testing is seen as part of the pre-mission national responsibility.
The statement in the "Guidance for Troop-Contributing Countries" relating to the individual missions clearly states that HIV status as such should not influence the deployability of an individual, but since immunodeficiency as such is a precluding condition, it is expected that individuals who are clinically suspected to suffer from immunodeficiency be excluded from deployment. This exclusion is a national responsibility, and the medical status of individuals cannot be revisited by the United Nations without infringing on the responsibilities of troop-contributing countries.</td></tr>
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In-mission:
After deployment, the policy has a number of elements:

- Continuous awareness training;
- Continuous training in gender and cultural issues that influence the behaviour of troops;
- Giving out the Department of Peacekeeping Operations/Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) awareness card in the national language;
- Setting up a system for voluntary confidential counselling and testing in the Mission to secure the human rights and the medical assistance to personnel that suffer from or fear that they suffer from HIV-related diseases;
- Offering free male and female condoms to all staff members and troops to prevent the spread of HIV/AIDS.

These areas have till now not had a coordinator to oversee and implement the mission policy, and it is this function that should be performed by the individual covering the position of the HIV/AIDS policy adviser, as the responsibility for political advice and guidance on these matters are part of the portfolio of the resident representatives of the World Health Organization (WHO) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). The terms of reference for the positions has been developed in close cooperation with the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), and the deployment of policy officers is stated by UNAIDS as a major step in the implementation of Security Council resolution 1308 (2001). The function envisaged is stated in the generic terms of reference:

Responsibilities and duties

1. The post of HIV/AIDS Policy Officer shall be established within the office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General/Office for Policy and Planning. The primary focus of the position shall be to reduce the likelihood of HIV transmission to and by UNAMSIL staff while in the Mission, as well as upon repatriation. The incumbent is responsible for the development and implementation of a comprehensive mission-wide strategy. The strategy shall be developed in close cooperation with the Department of Peacekeeping Operations.

2. The incumbent ensures that the UNAMSIL strategy covers the pre-deployment, in-mission and repatriation phases. Programmes will be addressed to all UNAMSIL civilians (international and local) and uniformed personnel.

3. The HIV/AIDS Policy Officer will advise the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on all HIV/AIDS-related issues and will provide advice to contingent commanding officers on implementation of their national programmes. He/she will act as the mission focal point for HIV/AIDS with local and international agencies,

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	organizations and diplomatic missions. In cooperation with UNAIDS, he/she will assist in securing funds for HIV/AIDS programmes implemented by UNAMSIL and will coordinate with the Department of Peacekeeping Operations, UNAIDS, the United Nations Population Fund, WHO and UNDP on HIV/AIDS-related issues. Policy advisers will be deployed as soon as possible in all major missions, and as joint officers based in one mission where there are a number of smaller missions (e.g., the Balkans, the Middle East). The policy during deployment is that persons who are HIV-positive and negative are treated for the diseases they might acquire while on mission. If, however, they develop a disease that precludes them from participation, patients will be repatriated irrespective of their HIV status. **Post-mission**: The personnel are again the responsibility of troop-contributing countries. Patients whose HIV-positive status may be mission-incurred (medical personnel, first responders) may be compensated or supported from the United Nations, while others that might test positive after deployment will be the responsibility of the troop-contributing country and treated according to the policy of the Member State.
6. The Committee requests that urgent consideration be given to delegating to missions the more routine and time-consuming issues that are currently carried out at Headquarters, such as home leave authorizations, family visits and payment of hazard duty allowance (ibid., para. 38).	The Secretariat is pleased to report that the Controller has recently delegated his authority for payment of hazard allowance to field missions. The delegation of further authority to the Mission, including monitoring and authorization in respect of home leave and family visit travel, and including the calculation of the lump-sum entitlements, is now being pursued. Equally, the issuance of letters of appointment could be handled locally, and so could the family allowance for 300 series appointments and extensions of appointments, taking into account the needs of the Mission and its mandate as approved by the General Assembly. The establishment and announcement of the official holidays could be better handled by the Mission itself, in consultation with the UNDP office. Since the establishment of a local Committee for the review of special post allowance cases, such decisions could also be taken by the Head of the Mission. UNAMSIL has the necessary resources to deal locally with the above issues, and the delegated authority in this respect would not only speed up matters for the Mission, but release staff resources at Headquarters for other, more important, tasks.
7. The Advisory Committee concludes from the testimony of representatives of the Secretary-General that coordination between staff security within the responsibility of the United Nations Office for Security Coordination and UNAMSIL	A communication link has already been established with UNAMSIL counterparts in the United Nations Office for Security Coordination. The aim is to continually update them on the security situation in UNAMSIL. In furtherance of this, the Mission has indicated to them that UNAMSIL will be furnishing a weekly security advisory for their information. The other is to get assistance from the United Nations Office for Security Coordination on training requirements and on

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needs clarification and improvement, particularly as regards training and readiness of staff in the same location from United Nations funds and programmes, agencies and from UNAMSIL (ibid., para. 39).	whatever the Office can assist and provide the Mission with. The Mission has indicated the immediate need for training in special investigation, either to be conducted in the country or abroad. The Mission is also in close liaison with the United Nations Office for Security Coordination to arrange the extra weapons needed and the follow-up of the mission systemwide contract on security uniforms that has just been signed at Headquarters, New York.
8. The Advisory Committee requests that a complete detailed analysis of staffing requirements for the Section be included in the budget estimates for the financial period 2002/03 (ibid., para. 47).	In the absence of a reliable national communications infrastructure in Sierra Leone, UNAMSIL has been reliant on its own communications network in providing communications and information technology services to the outside world as well as to sector headquarters, battalion headquarters, independent military units, military observer team sites and the regional civilian components, such as civilian police, civil affairs and human rights, deployed throughout the territory of Sierra Leone. The Mission's authorized military strength has increased from 6,000 in October 1999 to the present strength of 17,500, including 260 military observers, with five established sectors and over 40 battalion and independent units. Correspondingly, the civilian component has also increased, resulting in the additional need for more computers and telephone lines, as well as a greater demand for assistance with computer troubleshooting and various other forms of technical support. Consequently, on the one hand, the responsibilities of the Electronic Support Services Section has increased tremendously, not only in the deployment, installation, configuration and maintenance of information technology and communications equipment (including FM transmitters for Radio UNAMSIL) throughout the Mission, but also the management of the vast assets associated with its expansion, which has increased from US$ 11 million in September 2000 to over US$ 22 million in September 2001, an increase of nearly 100 per cent. On the other hand, the growth in the number of posts allocated to the Electronic Support Services Section has not been consistent with these increased responsibilities following the rapid expansion of the Mission. With a military strength of 11,100 personnel, the civilian staffing establishment totalled 630 personnel, of which 73 was approved for the Electronic Support Services Section. When the military strength of the Mission was subsequently further expanded to 13,000 personnel, the civilian staffing establishment increased to 1,048 personnel, of which a staff of 74 personnel was approved for the Electronic Support Services Section. Later, as the military strength of the Mission expanded to 17,500 personnel, the civilian establishment increased to 1,159, of which 82 staff was approved for the Electronic Support Services Section. Currently, the Electronic Support Services Section is severely handicapped in the discharge of its responsibilities, as noted in the observations of the recent external audit of UNAMSIL for the period ending 30 June 2001. The Board of Auditors recommended that UNAMSIL reassess the number of posts in the Electronic Data

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	Processing department in order to ensure the optimum utilization of staffing resources. Sixteen additional posts, comprising 11 international (Field Service) and five local level posts were proposed for the 2001/02 financial period. Eight posts, comprising five international and three local staff were approved by the General Assembly for this period. The functions of the units for which additional resources were requested are summarized as follows:
	(a) The Assets Management Unit (two Field Service staff) manages the assets of the section, amounting to over US$ 22 million. The Unit is comprised of two sub-units, namely, Communications Assets and Management and Information Technology Assets and Management. The current total strength of both sub-units is eight international and six local staff. It had been requested that this vital unit be strengthened with well qualified assets managers to oversee a more efficient operation of it. One suitable and experienced international communications assets management supervisor and one international inventory officer is required.
	(b) The Satellite Unit (two Field Service staff) is responsible for the installation and maintenance of the satellite earth stations which are deployed in a total of 21 locations throughout Sierra Leone. To manage this vast satellite network, it had been requested that this unit which has currently four international staff, be strengthened, with one satellite unit supervisor and one satellite technician.
	(c) The VHF/HF/UHF Radio Unit (two Field Service and two Local level) staff is responsible for the installation and maintenance of the various two-way radio communications equipment, which are deployed throughout the country serving the military, civilian police, civil affairs and human rights personnel. It had been requested that this unit, presently with ten international and five local staff be strengthened with one international radio technician/supervisor; one international microwave radio technician; one Local level VHF radio technician; and one Local level HF technician.
	(d) The Telephone Billing Unit (one Field Service staff) is responsible for the processing of all telephone billing and ensures accountability regarding telephone usage. It also liaises with the national and international telephone and Internet providers. It had been requested that this unit, which currently consists of two international and two local staff, be strengthened with one international telephone billing assistant.

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	(e) Communications Switchboard (one Local level staff). As a result of the expansion of the Mission, the workload resulting from incoming telephone calls has increased considerably. In order to be able to provide efficient and timely service in processing incoming calls, it had been requested that the unit be strengthened with one Local level telephone switchboard operator. The present number of switchboard operators is seven, working on a 16-hour per day two-shift basis. (f) The PABX Unit (one Field Service staff) is responsible for the installation maintenance and modification of the telephone exchanges throughout the Mission. It had been requested that the unit be strengthened with one international telephone technician for Sector 3. Currently, there are three international and three local staff assigned to the unit. (g) Information technology Unit (three Field Service staff; one Network Administrator, one Lotus Notes/Field Assets Control System Administrator, one information technology technician; two Local level staff: information technology technicians). This unit is comprised of six sub-units: Network Management Group, Major Systems Group, Technical Support Group (Help Desk), Assets Management Group (Stores), Information Systems Group and Information Technology Unit Workshop. At any given time during normal working hours, on the UNAMSIL wide area network, the ratio of support information technology technicians to users is 1 to 50. In order to improve the quality of support provided to users by the Information Technology Unit, it had been requested that the number of information technology support staff be increased. Presently, there are 11 international and 9 local staff assigned to the unit. In view of the current stability of the Mission, personnel authorized by the General Assembly for the 2001/02 financial period for the Electronic Support Services Section will be able to strengthen the communications and information technology units' technical capacity. Any additional requirements that may arise to strengthen this section will be accommodated through the utilization of vacant posts.
9. The Committee is of the view that the lack of ability of the Mission and Headquarters to deal with serious problems in managing the logistical contractor is unacceptable. The Committee requests that a thorough analysis be undertaken of all aspects of the situation with the contractor and the results of the lessons learned be made available to the management of peacekeeping operations and to the relevant departments and offices at Headquarters (ibid., para. 50).	The primary purpose of the contract was to provide UNAMSIL with temporary logistical capability while a new statement of work was written or the United Nations could hire sufficient numbers of qualified personnel. Owing to the start-up of two missions (the United Nations Transitional Administration in East Timor and the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo) and the build-up of UNAMSIL, the missions were competing for a limited number of qualified trained personnel to fill all the mission personnel requirements. Therefore, the Field Administration and Logistics Division and PD requested and the Headquarters Contracts Committee recommended approval of a six-month contract with DynCorp for logistical support to UNAMSIL in December 1999.

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	Since the Mission did not have sufficient numbers of trained quality assurance evaluators to implement an objective quality assurance programme in such a short time, it was agreed that the contractor would be penalized only for a complete failure to perform. UNAMSIL did a subjective quality assurance evaluation for each work order for each billing period. With the exception of the construction subtasks, the section chiefs evaluated the contractor's performance as satisfactory or better. In its report, dated 21 August 2000 (A/55/305-S/2000/809), the Panel on United Nations Peace Operations outlined the personnel problems identified above and recommended corrective action. Since the issuance of the report, the Field Administration and Logistics Division has received additional personnel and developed a quality assurance training programme to train mission quality assurance evaluators on how to design and implement an objective quality assurance programme. To date, the Division has trained over 100 mission personnel in three missions and plans to conduct additional training in the near future.
10. In the opinion of the Advisory Committee, estimates for the travel programme detailed in the report of the Secretary-General may be somewhat overstated (ibid., para. 51).	Whenever possible, travel is limited to a minimum and costs reduced. For each official travel, as stated in response to a similar concern raised by the Committee in paragraph 50 of its report dated 16 March (A/55/839), the Travel Unit continues to ask for bids from three local travel agencies to ensure that tickets are purchased at the lowest price available, taking into account special rates, IT fares, forfeit fares, etc., when applicable. To the extent possible, the Mission has continued to make full use of modern technology, such as videoconferencing, e-mails, faxes, etc. to reduce official travel costs.
11. The Committee requests that the contract be urgently reviewed in order to find alternatives to the use of the executive jet (ibid., para. 53).	The executive jet is available for the movement of other VIP parties and all the United Nations agencies in Freetown, non-governmental organizations, foreign missions and the Government. Unfortunately, however, to date, no requests have been received. If such requests were received, the Mission would have no objection to allowing the use of the jet by those entities on a reimbursable basis. It may be noted that, several times, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and other officials of Mission have been required on short notice to visit another country and return the same day. The jet makes such trips possible. It may be noted that medical facilities have not changed, other than the addition of level II hospitals. The level III hospital has the same facilities and capabilities that it has had for the past two years. With over 17,000 soldiers in this country, there is a strong likelihood that there will be a need to move a patient to a location where the patient can get better medical attention. The jet does give us the capability to rapidly move patients to the level IV hospital in Las Palmas, or to another hospital that can provide the specialized care needed by an

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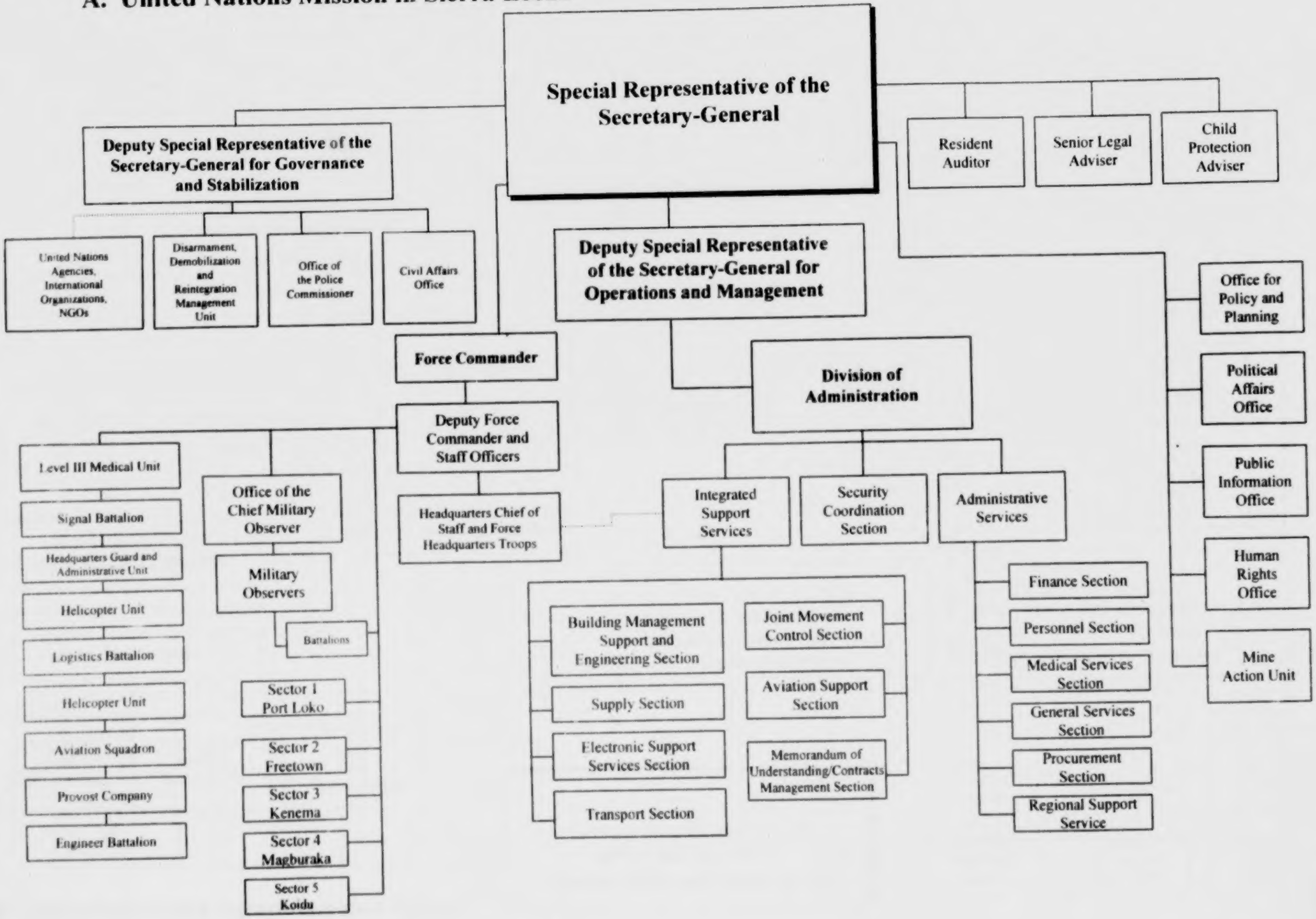
	injured person from this Mission. A particularly significant factor is that the jet does not need a refuelling stop. The hiring of medical carriers, which would have to come from Europe, would not be feasible in the light of the fact that time is of critical importance. Therefore, in view of the reasons mentioned above, a review of the contract at this stage may not be in the overall operational interest of the Mission.
12. The Committee draws attention to the fact that similar, though not as extensive, delays could be experienced in trying to process all actions to commit the entire requested resources during the time left in the financial period ending 30 June 2002 (ibid., para. 54).	The Mission's pattern of expenditure to date is as projected. Already, several requisitions have been raised and procurement planning is in place to ensure the full utilization of funds.

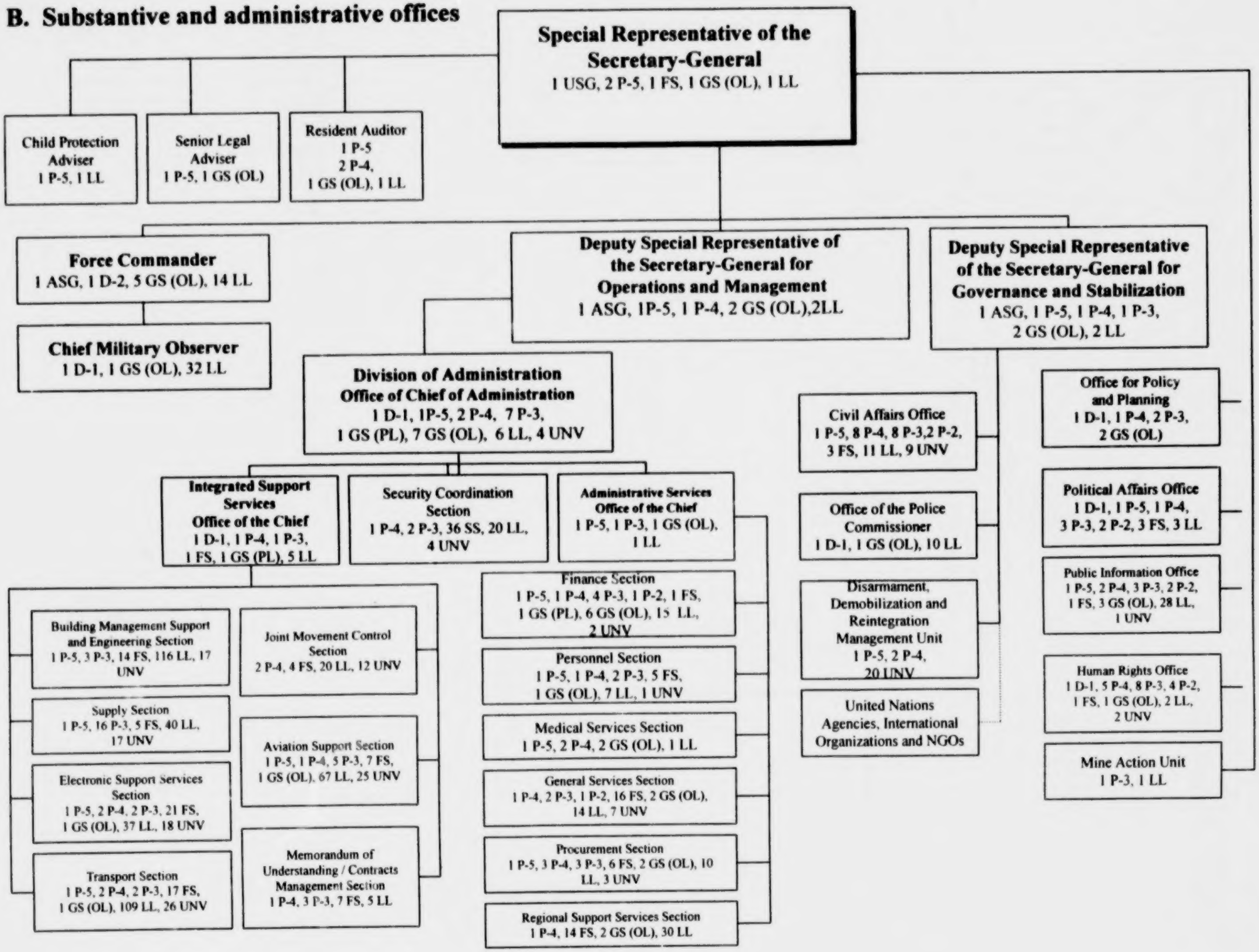
Annex V

Organizational charts

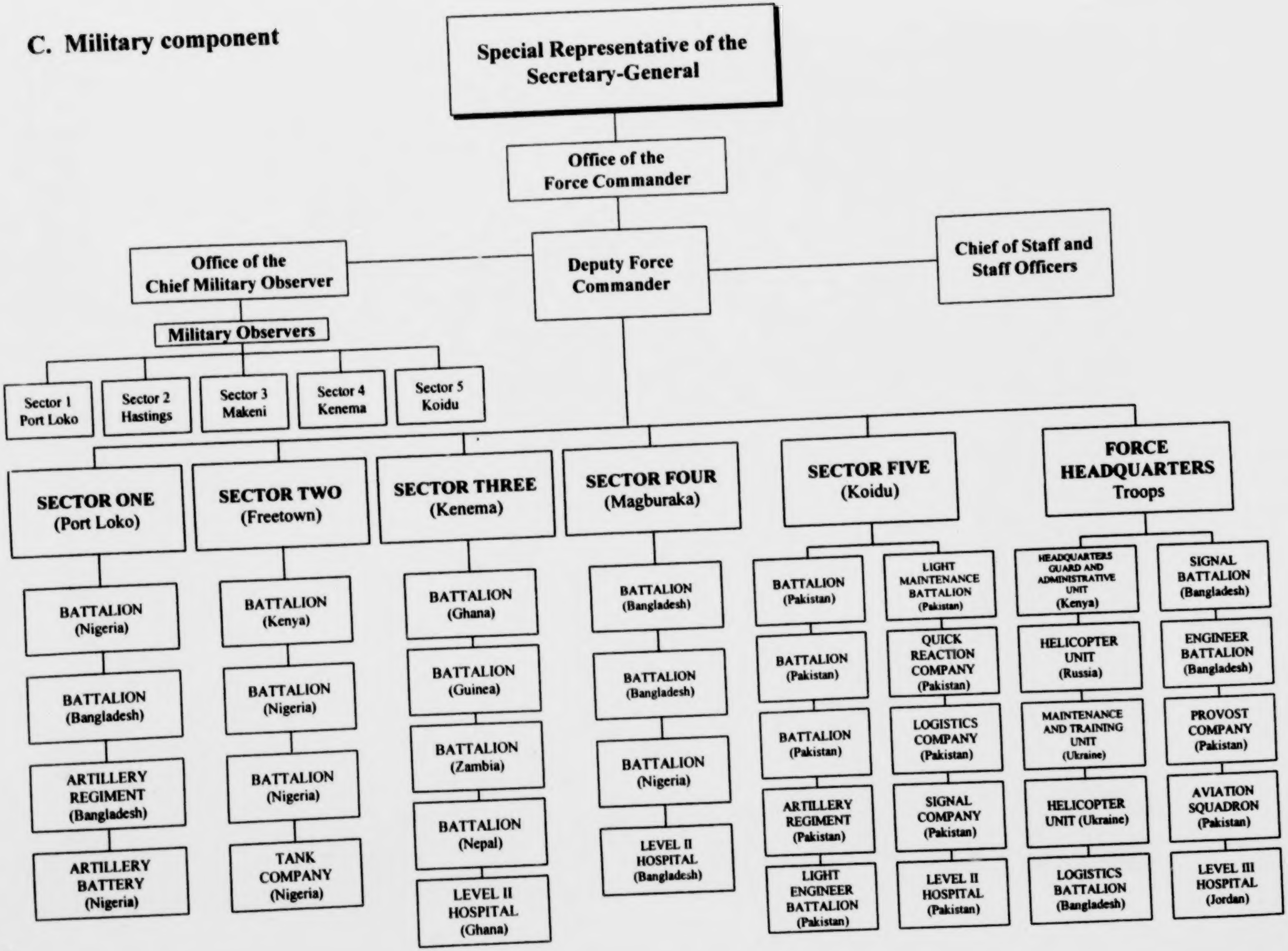
A. United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone

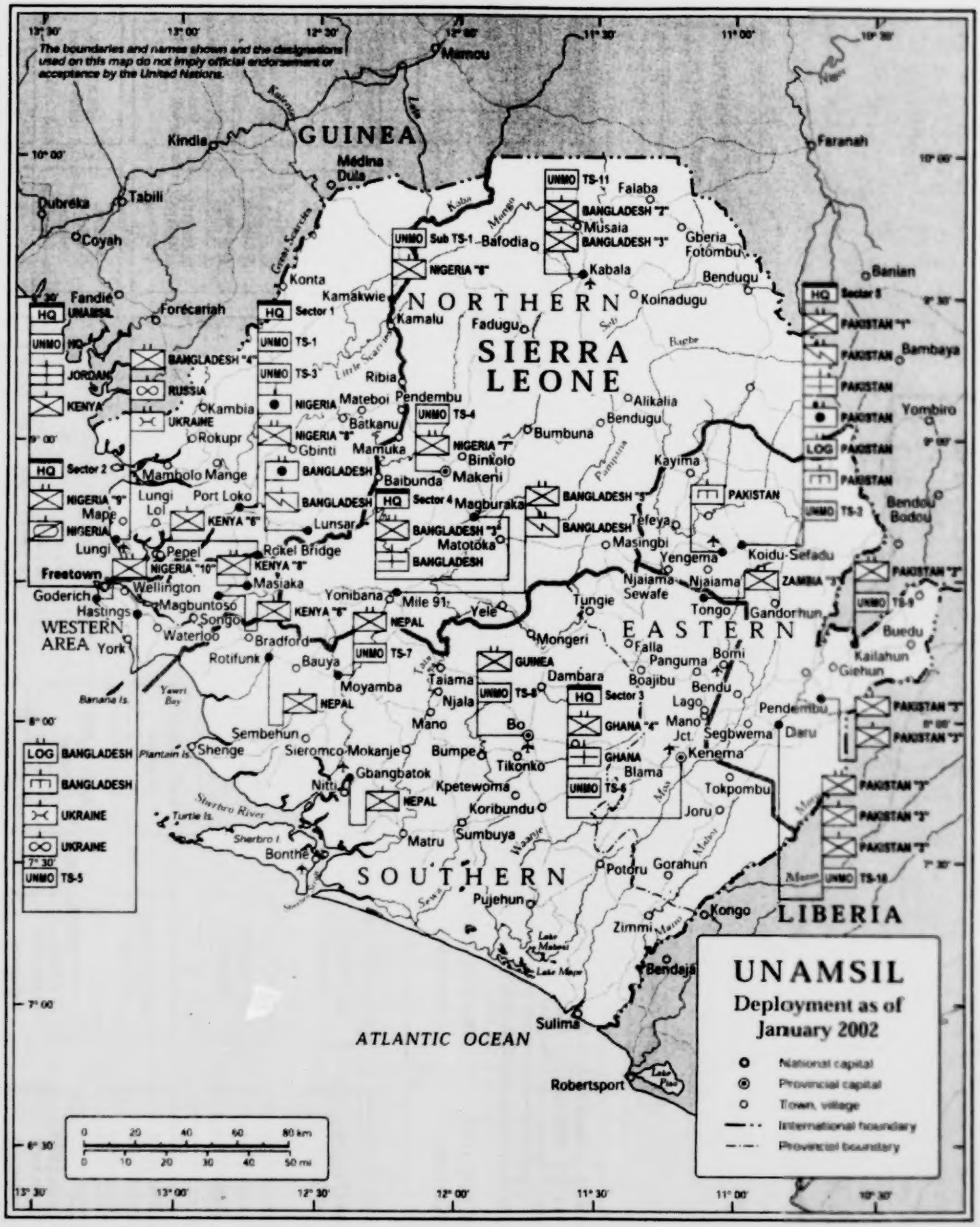

Special Representative of the Secretary-General
Resident Auditor
Senior Legal Adviser
Child Protection Adviser
Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Governance and Stabilization
United Nations Agencies, International Organizations, NGOs
Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Management Unit
Office of the Police Commissioner
Civil Affairs Office
Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Operations and Management
Office for Policy and Planning
Political Affairs Office
Public Information Office
Human Rights Office
Mine Action Unit
Force Commander
Deputy Force Commander and Staff Officers
Headquarters Chief of Staff and Force Headquarters Troops
Level III Medical Unit
Signal Battalion
Headquarters Guard and Administrative Unit
Helicopter Unit
Logistics Battalion
Helicopter Unit
Aviation Squadron
Provost Company
Engineer Battalion
Office of the Chief Military Observer
Military Observers
Battalions
Sector 1 Port Loko
Sector 2 Freetown
Sector 3 Kenema
Sector 4 Magburaka
Sector 5 Koidu
Division of Administration
Integrated Support Services
Security Coordination Section
Administrative Services
Building Management Support and Engineering Section
Supply Section
Electronic Support Services Section
Transport Section
Joint Movement Control Section
Aviation Support Section
Memorandum of Understanding/Contracts Management Section
Finance Section
Personnel Section
Medical Services Section
General Services Section
Procurement Section
Regional Support Service

B. Substantive and administrative offices


Special Representative of the Secretary-General
1 USG, 2 P-5, 1 FS, 1 GS (OL), 1 LL
Child Protection Adviser
1 P-5, 1 LL
Senior Legal Adviser
1 P-5, 1 GS (OL)
Resident Auditor
1 P-5
2 P-4,
1 GS (OL), 1 LL
Force Commander
1 ASG, 1 D-2, 5 GS (OL), 14 LL
Chief Military Observer
1 D-1, 1 GS (OL), 32 LL
Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Operations and Management
1 ASG, 1P-5, 1 P-4, 2 GS (OL),2LL
Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Governance and Stabilization
1 ASG, 1 P-5, 1 P-4, 1 P-3,
2 GS (OL), 2 LL
Division of Administration
Office of Chief of Administration
1 D-1, 1P-5, 2 P-4, 7 P-3,
1 GS (PL), 7 GS (OL), 6 LL, 4 UNV
Integrated Support Services
Office of the Chief
1 D-1, 1 P-4, 1 P-3,
1 FS, 1 GS (PL), 5 LL
Security Coordination Section
1 P-4, 2 P-3, 36 SS, 20 LL,
4 UNV
Administrative Services
Office of the Chief
1 P-5, 1 P-3, 1 GS (OL),
1 LL
Building Management Support and Engineering Section
1 P-5, 3 P-3, 14 FS, 116 LL, 17 UNV
Supply Section
1 P-5, 16 P-3, 5 FS, 40 LL,
17 UNV
Electronic Support Services Section
1 P-5, 2 P-4, 2 P-3, 21 FS,
1 GS (OL), 37 LL, 18 UNV
Transport Section
1 P-5, 2 P-4, 2 P-3, 17 FS,
1 GS (OL), 109 LL, 26 UNV
Joint Movement Control Section
2 P-4, 4 FS, 20 LL, 12 UNV
Aviation Support Section
1 P-5, 1 P-4, 5 P-3, 7 FS,
1 GS (OL), 67 LL, 25 UNV
Memorandum of Understanding / Contracts Management Section
1 P-4, 3 P-3, 7 FS, 5 LL
Finance Section
1 P-5, 1 P-4, 4 P-3, 1 P-2, 1 FS,
1 GS (PL), 6 GS (OL), 15 LL,
2 UNV
Personnel Section
1 P-5, 1 P-4, 2 P-3, 5 FS,
1 GS (OL), 7 LL, 1 UNV
Medical Services Section
1 P-5, 2 P-4, 2 GS (OL), 1 LL
General Services Section
1 P-4, 2 P-3, 1 P-2, 16 FS, 2 GS (OL),
14 LL, 7 UNV
Procurement Section
1 P-5, 3 P-4, 3 P-3, 6 FS, 2 GS (OL), 10 LL, 3 UNV
Regional Support Services Section
1 P-4, 14 FS, 2 GS (OL), 30 LL
Civil Affairs Office
1 P-5, 8 P-4, 8 P-3,2 P-2,
3 FS, 11 LL, 9 UNV
Office of the Police Commissioner
1 D-1, 1 GS (OL), 10 LL
Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Management Unit
1 P-5, 2 P-4,
20 UNV
United Nations Agencies, International Organizations and NGOs
Office for Policy and Planning
1 D-1, 1 P-4, 2 P-3,
2 GS (OL)
Political Affairs Office
1 D-1, 1 P-5, 1 P-4,
3 P-3, 2 P-2, 3 FS, 3 LL
Public Information Office
1 P-5, 2 P-4, 3 P-3, 2 P-2,
1 FS, 3 GS (OL), 28 LL,
1 UNV
Human Rights Office
1 D-1, 5 P-4, 8 P-3, 4 P-2,
1 FS, 1 GS (OL), 2 LL,
2 UNV
Mine Action Unit
1 P-3, 1 LL

C. Military component


Special Representative of the Secretary-General
Office of the Force Commander
Deputy Force Commander
Chief of Staff and Staff Officers
Office of the Chief Military Observer
Military Observers
Sector 1 Port Loko
Sector 2 Hastings
Sector 3 Makeni
Sector 4 Kenema
Sector 5 Koidu
SECTOR ONE (Port Loko)
BATTALION (Nigeria)
BATTALION (Bangladesh)
ARTILLERY REGIMENT (Bangladesh)
ARTILLERY BATTERY (Nigeria)
SECTOR TWO (Freetown)
BATTALION (Kenya)
BATTALION (Nigeria)
BATTALION (Nigeria)
TANK COMPANY (Nigeria)
SECTOR THREE (Kenema)
BATTALION (Ghana)
BATTALION (Guinea)
BATTALION (Zambia)
BATTALION (Nepal)
LEVEL II HOSPITAL (Ghana)
SECTOR FOUR (Magburaka)
BATTALION (Bangladesh)
BATTALION (Bangladesh)
BATTALION (Nigeria)
LEVEL II HOSPITAL (Bangladesh)
SECTOR FIVE (Koidu)
BATTALION (Pakistan)
BATTALION (Pakistan)
BATTALION (Pakistan)
ARTILLERY REGIMENT (Pakistan)
LIGHT ENGINEER BATTALION (Pakistan)
LIGHT MAINTENANCE BATTALION (Pakistan)
QUICK REACTION COMPANY (Pakistan)
LOGISTICS COMPANY (Pakistan)
SIGNAL COMPANY (Pakistan)
LEVEL II HOSPITAL (Pakistan)
FORCE HEADQUARTERS Troops
HEADQUARTERS GUARD AND ADMINISTRATIVE UNIT (Kenya)
HELICOPTER UNIT (Russia)
MAINTENANCE AND TRAINING UNIT (Ukraine)
HELICOPTER UNIT (Ukraine)
LOGISTICS BATTALION (Bangladesh)
SIGNAL BATTALION (Bangladesh)
ENGINEER BATTALION (Bangladesh)
PROVOST COMPANY (Pakistan)
AVIATION SQUADRON (Pakistan)
LEVEL III HOSPITAL (Jordan)


UNAMSIL
Deployment as of January 2002
The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.
GUINEA
SIERRA LEONE
LIBERIA
NORTHERN
EASTERN
SOUTHERN
WESTERN AREA
ATLANTIC OCEAN
Mamou
Kindia
Médina Dula
Dubréka
Tabili
Coyah
Fandié
Forécariah
Faranah
Banian
Bambaya
Yombiro
Bendou Bodou
Buedu
Kailahun
Giehun
Falaba
Musaia
Gberia Fotombu
Bafodia
Kabala
Koinadugu
Bendugu
Konta
Kamakwie
Kamalu
Fadugu
Ribia
Mateboi
Pendembu
Batkanu
Kambia
Rokupr
Gbinti
Mamuka
Binkolo
Makeni
Bumbuna
Alikalia
Bendugu
Kayima
Baibunda
Magburaka
Matotoka
Masingbi
Tefeya
Yengema
Koidu-Sefadu
Njaiama
Njaiama-Sewafe
Mambolo
Mange
Lungi Lol
Port Loko
Lunsar
Mape
Lungi
Pepel
Rokel Bridge
Freetown
Goderich
Wellington
Masiaka
Hastings
Magbuntoso
Songo
Waterloo
York
Bradford
Yonibana
Mile 91
Yele
Tungie
Mongeri
Falla
Panguma
Boajibu
Bomi
Tongo
Gandorhun
Rotifunk
Bauya
Moyamba
Taiama
Njala
Mano
Dambara
Bo
Bendu
Lago
Mano Jct.
Segbwema
Pendembu
Daru
Sembehun
Shenge
Sieromco-Mokanje
Bumpe
Tikonko
Kenema
Blama
Gbangbatok
Nitti
Kpetewoma
Koribundu
Tokpombu
Joru
Matru
Sumbuya
Bonthe
Potoru
Gorahun
Pujehun
Kongo
Zimmi
Bendaja
Sulima
Robertsport
Banana Is.
Yawri Bay
Plantain Is.
Turtle Is.
Sherbro I.
Sherbro River
Lake Mabesi
Lake Mape
Lake Piso
Kaba
Mongo
Great Scarcies
Little Scarcies
Seli
Bagbe
Pampana
Moa
Mano
Mafwe
Waanje
Sewa
Kolenté
Niger
HQ UNAMSIL
UNMO HQ
JORDAN
KENYA
HQ Sector 2
NIGERIA "9"
NIGERIA
NIGERIA "10"
LOG BANGLADESH
BANGLADESH
UKRAINE
UKRAINE
UNMO TS-5
BANGLADESH "4"
RUSSIA
UKRAINE
KENYA "6"
KENYA "8"
KENYA "5"
HQ Sector 1
UNMO TS-1
UNMO TS-3
NIGERIA
NIGERIA "8"
BANGLADESH
BANGLADESH
UNMO Sub TS-1
NIGERIA "6"
UNMO TS-11
BANGLADESH "2"
BANGLADESH "3"
UNMO TS-4
NIGERIA "7"
HQ Sector 4
BANGLADESH "3"
BANGLADESH
BANGLADESH "3"
BANGLADESH
NEPAL
UNMO TS-7
NEPAL
NEPAL
GUINEA
UNMO TS-8
HQ Sector 3
GHANA "4"
GHANA
UNMO TS-6
PAKISTAN
ZAMBIA "3"
HQ Sector 5
PAKISTAN "1"
PAKISTAN
PAKISTAN
PAKISTAN
LOG PAKISTAN
PAKISTAN
UNMO TS-2
PAKISTAN "2"
UNMO TS-9
PAKISTAN "3"
PAKISTAN "3"
PAKISTAN "3"
PAKISTAN "3"
PAKISTAN "3"
UNMO TS-10
● National capital
◉ Provincial capital
○ Town, village
International boundary
Provincial boundary
0 20 40 60 80 km
0 10 20 30 40 50 mi
13° 30'
13° 00'
12° 30'
12° 00'
11° 30'
11° 00'
10° 30'
10° 00'
9° 30'
9° 00'
8° 30'
8° 00'
7° 30'
7° 00'
6° 30'

Map No. 4132 Rev. 17 UNITED NATIONS
January 2002

Department of Public Information
Cartographic Section

A/56/856

Readex
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United Nations A/56/856–S/2002/231

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
5 March 2002
English
Original: French

General Assembly
Fifty-sixth session
Agenda item 48
Causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa

Security Council
Fifty-seventh year

Letter dated 28 February 2002 from the Permanent Representatives of Guinea, Liberia, Morocco and Sierra Leone to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

We have the honour to transmit to you herewith a copy of the joint communiqué adopted following the summit meeting of the heads of State of Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone which took place in Rabat, Morocco, on 27 February 2002 (see annex).

The three heads of State agreed to maintain regular contacts among themselves and to convene a follow-up summit meeting in Rabat.

We should be grateful if you would have this communiqué circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 48, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) François Lonseny **Fall**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of the
Republic of Guinea to the United Nations

(*Signed*) Lami **Kawah**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of the
Republic of Liberia to the United Nations

(*Signed*) Mohamed **Bennouna**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of the
Kingdom of Morocco to the United Nations

(*Signed*) Ibrahim M'baba **Kamara**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of
Sierra Leone to the United Nations

Annex to the letter dated 28 February 2002 from the Permanent Representatives of Guinea, Liberia, Morocco and Sierra Leone to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

[Original: English and French]

Joint communiqué

1. On the invitation of His Majesty Mohammed VI, King of Morocco, the Leaders of the Mano River Union States of Guinea, Sierra Leone and Liberia met in the Moroccan Capital of Rabat on Wednesday, 27 February 2002, to address matters of mutual interest to Member States.

2. His Majesty The King hosted the Summit. Their Excellencies General Lansana Conte, President of the Republic of Guinea, Alhaji Dr. Ahmad Tejan Kabbah, President of the Republic of Sierra Leone and Dahkpanah Dr. Charles Ghankay Taylor, President of the Republic of Liberia participated in the deliberations.

3. The Summit was pursuant to the recommendations made by the Foreign Ministers of the Mano River Union and the Joint Security Committee in a series of meetings held in their respective Capitals in August and September of 2001.

4. Endorsing the recommendations of those meetings, the three heads of State reiterated their willingness to restore a climate of peace and security in the Mano River Union in accordance with the aspirations of their peoples.

5. They further:

(i) Approved the recommendations contained in the report of the Joint Security Committee meeting on the reactivation of the Fifteenth Protocol on Defence and Security, held in Freetown, on 22 and 23 August 2001, and in Conakry, from 8 to 10 September 2001;

(ii) Directed the Joint Security Committee (JSC) to implement the recommendations contained in the report, and further directed the JSC to meet in Freetown on 4th of March 2002, to commence the implementation of the process. The Joint Security Committee will submit a progress report to the Foreign Ministers no later than 28 March 2002.

The Ministers of Foreign Affairs shall meet in Rabat, one week after the submission of the progress report for the purpose of reviewing the report and preparing for the next Summit of Heads of State.

(iii) Reaffirmed the commitment of their Governments to strictly adhere to the Non-Aggression and the Security Cooperation Treaty of 1986, entered into by the Governments of Guinea, Sierra Leone and Liberia;

(iv) Appealed to the international community to provide assistance for the implementation of the recommendations of the Joint Security Committee;

(v) Further reaffirmed their support for the pursuit of genuine national reconciliation throughout the Mano River Union Subregion, and, in this respect, the three heads of State welcomed the reconciliation efforts under way in Liberia and encouraged all parties to lend their full cooperation to these efforts;

(vi) They outrightly condemned all dissident activities in the Subregion and agreed to work collectively to curb the activities of armed groups operating in the Subregion in general, and the Mano River Union in particular;

(vii) Agreed to avoid the use of force in settling disputes, bearing in mind the historic links that bind their peoples;

(viii) Deplored the escalating conflict in the Sister State of Liberia and the humanitarian tragedies occurring as a result of this conflict;

(ix) Expressed their readiness to make the Mano River Union an organization capable of promoting socio-economic development in the subregion;

(x) Welcomed the progress made in the political situation in Sierra Leone, which culminated in the official declaration of the end of the decade-long rebel war on 18 January 2002;

(xi) Expressed their appreciation to the Government of the Republic of Guinea and the international community for the humanitarian assistance they have provided to refugees and requested additional support to victims of the crisis in Liberia particularly the internally displaced persons;

(xii) Expressed their appreciation and encouraged the contribution of the Mano River Women Peace Network, Civil Society Movement and Inter-faith groups;

(xiii) Expressed their satisfaction over the cordial and friendly atmosphere under which they held their deliberations.

6. Further expressed their profound gratitude to their friend and brother, His Majesty King Mohammed VI, the Government and People of Morocco for the warm African hospitality extended to them during their stay.

7. His Majesty King Mohammed VI for his part, thanked the heads of State of the Mano River Union for the honour accorded him and the confidence reposed in his person, the Government and the People of Morocco in accepting his invitation.

8. His Majesty solemnly took note of the political will and commitment of the three heads of State of the Mano River Union to work for the restoration of peace in their Subregion and expressed his willingness and the support of the Kingdom of Morocco for the achievement of this goal.

9. As a confidence-building measure, the heads of State agreed to maintain regular contacts and to hold regular meetings among themselves.

10. Finally, the three heads of State agreed to convene a follow-up summit meeting in Rabat.

Done in Rabat, 27 February 2002.

In French and English languages, both texts being equally authentic:

Attested by
His Majesty Mohammed VI, King of Morocco

For the Republic of Guinea
General Lansana Conte

For the Republic of Sierra Leone
Alhaji Dr. Ahmad Tejan Kabbah

For the Republic of Liberia
Dahkpanah Dr. Charles Ghankay Taylor

United Nations

A/56/857–S/2002/233

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
5 March 2002

Original: English

General Assembly
Fifty-sixth session
Agenda item 166
Measures to eliminate international terrorism

Security Council
Fifty-seventh year

Letter dated 5 March 2002 from the Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

In the last 24 hours, Palestinian terrorists have continued to escalate their bloody campaign against Israeli civilians.

At approximately 2 a.m. (local time) this morning, a Palestinian gunman, armed with an M-16 semiautomatic rifle, opened fire on a crowded restaurant in central Tel Aviv. After using up his ammunition, the terrorist then ran towards the restaurant, hurling grenades and stabbing passers-by with a knife. Three Israelis — Salim Barakat, age 33, Yosef Abey, age 52, and Eli Dahan, age 53 — were killed in the attack, and more than 30 others were wounded, 2 of them seriously. The Al-Aqsa Martyrs Brigade, a group belonging to Palestinian Authority Chairman Yasser Arafat's own Fatah faction, took responsibility for the attack.

This morning, at approximately 8 a.m. (local time), Devorah Friedman, age 45, and her husband, Yona, were travelling northward towards Jerusalem when their vehicle was ambushed by Palestinian terrorists. Friedman was killed in the attack and her husband sustained serious gunshot wounds. Palestinian gunmen also wounded an Israeli television reporter who arrived on the scene later.

Minutes after the killing of Devorah Friedman, a suicide bomber blew himself up aboard a public bus in the northern Israeli town of Afula. The blast killed one Israeli and wounded 10 others. Islamic Jihad claimed responsibility for the attack.

Later in the day, at approximately 6 p.m. (local time), two Kassam rockets were fired from Palestinian territory at the southern Israeli town of Sderot. One of the rockets landed on a residential apartment building, injuring three Israelis, two of them children.

These attacks are only the latest incidents in the ongoing Palestinian campaign of terrorism. Previous attacks have been detailed in letters dated 27 February 2002 (A/56/828-S/2002/185), 19 February 2002 (A/56/824-S/2002/174), 11 February 2002 (A/56/819-S/2002/164), 8 February 2002 (A/56/814-S/2002/155), 28 January 2002 (A/56/798-S/2002/126), 22 January 2002 (A/56/788-S/2002/104), 18 January

2002 (A/56/781-S/2002/86), 16 January 2002 (A/56/774-S/2002/73), 11 January 2002 (A/56/771-S/2002/47), 4 January 2002 (A/56/766-S/2002/25), 13 December 2001 (A/56/706-S/2001/1198), 4 December 2001 (A/56/678-S/2001/1150), 30 November 2001 (A/56/670-S/2001/1141), 27 November 2001 (A/56/663-S/2001/1121), 12 November 2001 (A/56/617-S/2001/1071), 5 November 2001 (A/56/604-S/2001/1048), 24 October 2001 (A/56/506-S/2001/1011), 19 October 2001 (A/56/492-S/2001/990), 17 October 2001 (A/56/483-S/2001/975), 8 October 2001 (A/56/450-S/2001/948), 5 October 2001 (A/56/444-S/2001/943), 3 October 2001 (A/56/438-S/2001/938), 24 September 2001 (A/56/406-S/2001/907), 20 September 2001 (A/56/386-S/2001/892), 17 September 2001 (A/56/367-S/2001/875), 7 September 2001 (A/56/346-S/2001/858), 4 September 2001 (A/56/331-S/2001/840), 30 August 2001 (A/56/325-S/2001/834), 27 August 2001 (A/56/324-S/2001/825), 13 August 2001 (A/56/294-S/2001/787), 9 August 2001 (A/56/286-S/2001/780), 8 August 2001 (A/56/280-S/2001/775), 6 August 2001 (A/56/272-S/2001/768), 27 July 2001 (A/56/225-S/2001/743), 26 July 2001 (A/56/223-S/2001/737), 17 July 2001 (A/56/201-S/2001/706), 13 July 2001 (A/56/184-S/2001/696), 3 July 2001 (A/56/138-S/2001/662), 2 July 2001 (A/56/131-S/2001/656), 21 June 2001 (A/56/119-S/2001/619), 19 June 2001 (A/56/98-S/2001/611), 18 June 2001 (A/56/97-S/2001/604), 13 June 2001 (A/56/92-S/2001/585), 11 June 2001 (A/56/91-S/2001/580), 4 June 2001 (A/56/85-S/2001/555), 30 May 2001 (A/56/81-S/2001/540), 25 May 2001 (A/56/80-S/2001/524), 18 May 2001 (A/56/78-S/2001/506), 11 May 2001 (A/56/72-S/2001/473), 9 May 2001 (A/56/69-S/2001/459), 1 May 2001 (A/55/924-S/2001/435), 23 April 2001 (A/55/910-S/2001/396), 16 April 2001 (A/55/901-S/2001/364), 28 March 2001 (A/55/863-S/2001/291), 27 March 2001 (A/55/860-S/2001/280), 26 March 2001 (A/55/858-S/2001/278), 19 March 2001 (A/55/842-S/2001/244), 5 March 2001 (A/55/821-S/2001/193), 2 March 2001 (A/55/819-S/2001/187), 14 February 2001 (A/55/787-S/2001/137), 13 February 2001 (A/55/781-S/2001/132), 2 February 2001 (A/55/762-S/2001/103), 25 January 2001 (A/55/748-S/2001/81), 23 January 2001 (A/55/742-S/2001/71), 28 December 2000 (A/55/719-S/2000/1252), 22 November 2000 (A/55/641-S/2000/1114), 20 November 2000 (A/55/634-S/2000/1108) and 2 November 2000 (A/55/540-S/2000/1065).

Israel holds the Palestinian Authority and its Chairman, Yasser Arafat, directly responsible for these attacks. Chairman Arafat's Fatah forces continue to be the leading Palestinian group carrying out acts of terror against Israelis. Rather than dismantling the infrastructure of terror, in accordance with repeated signed agreements with Israel and in conformity with the will of the international community, Chairman Arafat continues to encourage and support acts of violence against Israeli civilians.

The international community must unequivocally affirm that any deliberate targeting of civilians is absolutely unacceptable and, within the context of its campaign against terrorism, demand that the Palestinian leadership take genuine action against the terrorist organizations that it harbours in its territory. While Israel remains committed to reaching a negotiated peace settlement with the Palestinians on the basis of Security Council resolutions 242 (1967) and 338 (1973), the first step in this regard is that mandated by both the Mitchell Report and the Tenet understanding, namely a complete and unconditional cessation of violence. No political process can have any hope of bearing fruit while the Palestinian leadership condones attacks against Israeli civilians. Only once the Palestinian leadership rejects terrorism in both word and deed, as is its obligation, will the parties be able to move forward towards a future of peaceful coexistence.

I should be grateful if you would arrange to have the text of the present letter circulated as a document of the fifty-sixth session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 166, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Yehuda **Lancry**
Permanent Representative

United Nations

A/56/858–S/2002/238

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
6 March 2002
English
Original: Arabic

General Assembly
Fifty-sixth session
Agenda item 42
The situation in the Middle East

Security Council
Fifty-seventh year

Letter dated 5 March 2002 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On instructions from my Government and further to my letter dated 19 February 2002 refuting the allegations and fabrications contained in Israel's letter of 17 January 2002 (A/56/778-S/2002/79), I have the honour to call your attention to the following:

1. On 9 February 2002 Italy's ambassador was asked about his country's attitude to Israel's media war against Lebanon. He replied:

> "I believe it to be a succession of rumours that Israel is circulating about Lebanon. One of these rumours is clearly risible, namely the assertion that the Bekaa valley is serving as a base for extremists arriving from the al-Qa`idah organization, as also is Israel's claim that the Bekaa contains camps and harbours fundamentalists coming from Afghanistan or other places. I say this is laughable, because the Bekaa is not like Baluchistan or Afghanistan. The Bekaa is a small place where everyone, including me, knows everything. I could act as a guide and take people into the Bekaa to see where members of al-Qa`idah could hide. It is impossible to hide in the Bekaa. It is actually funny to hear such things said. ... There is a battle going on in the world. These are empty words that have been published in a few newspapers without people knowing what they are talking about. The situation in the Bekaa is perfectly clear."

2. On 8 February 2002 the Washington correspondent of the Lebanese newspaper *Al-Safir* reported that United States government sources had denied that there was any truth to the claims of Israeli officials that elements of al-Qa`idah, which was founded by Usama bin Laden, had arrived in Lebanon from Afghanistan. They had also stated that the assertion of Israeli Minister for Foreign Affairs Shimon Peres that elements of the Iranian Revolutionary Guard had been deployed in Lebanese territory was groundless.

Official sources have said that Israel's allegations were made in the context of its political and media campaign to mobilize American and international support against Iran and Hizb Allah, a campaign that has benefited greatly from the political and moral momentum created by the charges made by President George W. Bush concerning what he termed the danger from the countries of the "axis of evil" consisting of Iran, Iraq and North Korea.

Highly placed American sources have said that they do not exclude the possibility that there have been attempts by al-Qa`idah elements fleeing Afghanistan after the recent collapse of the Taliban regime to return to their countries of origin, especially those still in possession of legal documentation. They add:

> "There have perhaps been Lebanese nationals among them, but we do not know that for sure. There can be no doubt, however, that there has been no appreciable organized return of al-Qa`idah elements to Lebanon".

The same sources spoke with evident confidence of the absence of any elements of the Iranian Revolutionary Guard in Lebanon. They stated that there was absolutely no truth in the allegations made, and they hastened to say that it would be relatively easy to verify that fact. The American sources explained the reluctance of Secretary of State Colin L. Powell to deny the allegations directly by saying that he does not wish to create an open crisis with Israel, given that such a public denial would have the appearance of accusing the Israelis of lying.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 42, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Sélim **Tadmoury**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

United Nations

A/56/859

General Assembly

Distr.: General
6 March 2002
English
Original: Russian

Fifty-sixth session
Agenda items 20, 29, 43, 74 (e), (q), (r), 97, 105 and 166

Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian and disaster relief assistance of the United Nations, including special economic assistance

Follow-up to the outcome of the Millennium Summit

The situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security

General and complete disarmament: Preservation of and compliance with the Treaty on the Limitation of Anti-Ballistic Missile Systems; illicit traffic in small arms and light weapons; nuclear disarmament

Sustainable development and international economic cooperation

Globalization and interdependence

Measures to eliminate international terrorism

Letter dated 5 March 2002 from the Permanent Representative of Kazakhstan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to enclose herewith the text of a statement by His Excellency Mr. K. K. Tokaev, Secretary of State and Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Kazakhstan, on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the day of admission of Kazakhstan to the United Nations (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex distributed as a document of the General Assembly under agenda items 20, 29, 43, 74 (e), (q), (r), 97, 105 and 166.

(*Signed*) Madina B. **Jarbussynova**

Annex to the letter dated 3 March 2002 from the Permanent Representative of Kazakhstan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Making the world a better place

Today marks the tenth anniversary of the day on which Kazakhstan was admitted to the United Nations, which now embraces 189 States. That took place at the forty-sixth session of the United Nations General Assembly, when the resolution on the admission of our country to membership in the Organization received unanimous approval. Moreover, it is hard to overestimate the importance of that fact, signifying as it did the acceptance of Kazakhstan by the international community as an independent State.

Since that time, many events have taken place. The United Nations has on more than one occasion been subjected to criticism, and there have been a number of pessimistic appraisals of its potential. The Organization continues, however, to represent the overriding hope of the whole of humanity for peaceful development and international cooperation. This is also evidenced by the outcome of the Millennium Summit held in New York in September 2000, whose final Declaration embodied fundamentally important provisions representing in essence a notion of the renewal of the Organization and a programme of action directed towards the normalization of international relations.

In his report on the role of the United Nations in the twenty-first century, the Secretary-General highlighted three major tasks the solution of which would make it possible to change the world for the better, namely, freeing mankind from want and from fear and preserving the living human environment.

The realization of these principles unquestionably calls for the concerted efforts of the entire international community. As for our country, it supported the Millennium Declaration and thereby affirmed its intention to put vitality into the provisions concerning peace, cooperation and development.

Addressing the Millennium Summit, President Nursultan Nazarbaev noted that the process of globalization presented new challenges to the world community. In those circumstances, the appropriate answers of the community of nations play a vital role in meeting the new challenges and threats. The United Nations has the major task of preserving the positive aspects of globalization, which on the one hand opens up broad opportunities but, on the other, entails high costs which impact primarily the developing countries and States with economies in transition. This calls for large-scale, determined efforts responding to the needs of these countries and also for effective measures elaborated and implemented with their participation.

Working in the context of the United Nations, Kazakhstan consistently seeks to strengthen its sovereignty and international authority. Already, in 1992, in a statement in the United Nations, President Nazarbaev put forward an initiative to convene the Conference on Interaction and Confidence-building Measures in Asia, in keeping with the spirit of the United Nations and its practical activities aimed at strengthening regional security.

As part of its diplomacy, Kazakhstan attaches great importance to questions of disarmament and non-proliferation. We consider it feasible to move on to practical actions to eliminate weapons of mass destruction. At the same time, Kazakhstan reaffirms its own commitments with regard to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons.

Our country attaches due importance to the major role played in the maintenance of peace and security by the Treaty on the Limitation of Anti-Ballistic Missile Systems, and considers that, even after the change in the conceptual basis of the system following the withdrawal of the United States of America from the treaty, the individual mechanisms in that instrument will find practical application in the future. Kazakhstan also supports the idea of drafting an international code of conduct for preventing the proliferation of ballistic missiles.

The accumulation of small arms is a matter of serious concern. This trend poses a tangible threat to the security and stability of a number of regions of the world, including Central Asia, taking into account the situation in Afghanistan. It is gratifying that the United Nations is giving special attention to that issue. Its work in that field over many years resulted in the adoption in 2001 of the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons.

Kazakhstan also intends to enhance cooperation with the United Nations system with a view to ensuring the socio-economic development of Central Asia. For example, the United Nations Special Programme for the Economies of Central Asia (ASPECA) continues to be a matter of pressing importance to us, aimed as it is at stimulating the economic development of the States of the region and at strengthening mutual cooperation and the integration of those States into the economies of the countries of Europe and Asia.

The world community has recognized the importance of creating a regional transportation system in Central Asia, since the countries of the region are experiencing difficulties of access to the open sea and to world markets. Consequently, Kazakhstan pins its hopes on the successful outcome of the International Conference of Ministers of Transport of States members of the Group of Landlocked Developing Countries, to be held in 2003, with the participation of representatives of international organizations and donor countries.

We attach great importance to the implementation of various projects in the context of the United Nations Development Programme, the International Labour Organization, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the World Health Organization, the United Nations Children's Fund and the United Nations Environment Programme. Our country intends also to continue its active cooperation with the World Trade Organization, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the World Intellectual Property Organization.

A major aspect of the work of Kazakhstan in the United Nations remains that of enlisting the assistance of the world community in solving problems relating to the environmental disasters that occurred in the territory of the country and especially in eliminating the aftermath of nuclear tests at the former launch site of Semipalatinsk. At the initiative of the Kazakh delegation, the United Nations General Assembly in 1997, 1998 and 2000 adopted resolutions entitled "International cooperation and coordination for the human and ecological rehabilitation and economic development of the Semipalatinsk region of Kazakhstan". A programme of action was developed on the basis of those resolutions. It consists of multidisciplinary projects in the fields of health, the environment, the economy, humanitarian assistance and the provision of information.

In 1999, an international conference on these problems was held in Tokyo under United Nations auspices. Tangible assistance is being provided: the total volume of funds earmarked for rehabilitation of the region has already reached $26 million. Work in this field will continue.

The new geopolitical realities, the profound changes in the paradigms of the present-day world and the social and cultural aspirations of the people all call for a reinterpretation of international cooperation. Accordingly, the discussions in United Nations forums on the role of the Organization in this new situation and on the ways of reforming it are proceeding in a particularly lively manner. At the same time, special stress is being placed on the need to enhance its effectiveness.

The American tragedy sharply highlighted the internal contradictions of the new world order; it revealed the dangers of international terrorism and underlined the need for fuller use of the potential of the United Nations. Kazakhstan is committed to cooperation with the United States and other participants in the international anti-terrorist coalition, and supports the measures adopted by the United Nations Security Council to identify those who organized these acts. At the same time, we consider that, in order to consolidate the success of the military operations of the coalition, it is necessary to accelerate the process of reaching a political settlement of the internal conflict in Afghanistan under the aegis of the United Nations.

Any anniversary provides an opportunity to assess the results, review the past and determine priorities for the future. Despite the short period of its membership in the United Nations, Kazakhstan has been able not only to become successfully integrated into the international community of States but also to assume a worthy place within it. That has been possible thanks to the skilful use of the country's geopolitical advantages and its orientation towards the development of cooperation with all interested States.

Kassymjomart **Tokaev**
Secretary of State and Minister for Foreign Affairs
of the Republic of Kazakhstan

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The situation in the Middle East

Security Council
Fifty-seventh year

Letter dated 4 March 2002 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government and further to my note dated 19 February 2002, I have the honour to bring to your attention various statements made by your Personal Representative, Staffan de Mistura, and quoted by Lebanese media officials, following Israeli violations of Lebanese airspace on several occasions during the year 2001. These statements, as is evidently indicated, draw attention to the gravity of the situation in the area and call on Israel to halt such violations.

14 October 2001

The United Nations calls for a halt to Israeli violations of Lebanese airspace.

Radio Orient: In a statement issued yesterday, the Personal Representative of the Secretary-General, Mr. de Mistura, denounced Israel's continued violations of Lebanese airspace and called for a halt to such actions, which can "potentially aggravate" tension in the region.

Staffan de Mistura "noted with concern that five Israeli overflights took place across the Blue Line on 10 October", according to a United Nations statement. "Sonic booms also were heard over southern Lebanon", he said, adding that "such violations of the Blue Line and Lebanese airspace can potentially aggravate an already tense situation".

According to the statement, Mr. Mistura "reiterates his call upon Israeli authorities to cease these violations and fully respect the Blue Line".

15 October 2001

A new approach on Israeli violations of the Blue Line.

An Nahar: "In something that seemed like a new start by the United Nations on the Israeli violations of the Blue Line, the Personal Representative of the Secretary-General, Mr. de Mistura, issued another statement, the second in two days, calling on Israel to put an end to the air violations. The statement said 'the United Nations had pointed out many times, including in reports to the Security Council, the Israeli violations of the Blue Line'. The Personal Representative of the Secretary-General noted with worry that five Israeli air violations took place on 11 October. The

Personal Representative of the Secretary-General reiterates his call to the Israeli authorities to put an end to these violations and to respect the Blue Line fully."

As Safir: In a new style, the United Nations is "openly deploring" the Israeli violations of the Blue Line in the air, on the ground and at sea.

22 October 2001

The United Nations again calls on Israel to stop violating Lebanese airspace.

Manar TV: "The United Nations Information Centre in Beirut said the Personal Representative of the Secretary-General regrets repeated Israeli violations of Lebanese airspace despite several United Nations immediate demands to stop such violations.

"A statement said the Personal Representative of the Secretary-General, Mr. de Mistura, noted with concern that five Israeli warplanes carried out four violations of the demarcation Blue Line starting at 2 o'clock on Friday afternoon. Israeli jets broke the sound barrier over the capital, Beirut, and some areas in the south.

"The statement concluded that such violations could threaten to heighten an already tense situation, adding that once again, Mr. de Mistura calls on Israel's authorities to stop such violations and fully respect the Blue Line."

Future TV said that warplanes drew fire from Hizbullah. Three Israeli warplanes staged mock air raids over Tyre causing panic among residents.

29 October 2001

Mr. de Mistura calls on Israel to stop its violations of the Blue Line.

As Safir: "The Personal Representative of the Secretary-General, Mr. de Mistura, expressed his concern over an Israeli helicopter violating the Blue Line last Saturday and demanded the Israeli authorities to stop it."

31 October 2001

The Personal Representative of the Secretary-General: even one violation may contribute negatively.

The Personal Representative of the Secretary-General, Mr. de Mistura, has noted with concern that an Israeli military jet violated the Blue Line on 29 October 2001. The Personal Representative of the Secretary-General is of the belief that even one such violation may contribute negatively to the already tense situation. In this regard, the Personal Representative of the Secretary-General reiterates his call upon the Israeli authorities to halt such air violations and to fully respect the Blue Line, a statement issued by the United Nations Information Centre said.

1 November 2001

The Personal Representative of the Secretary-General protests.

An Nahar: "The Personal Representative of the Secretary-General, Mr. de Mistura, again accused Israel of violating the Blue Line on Tuesday with a jet. He appealed to the Israeli authorities to put an end to these air violations."

2 November 2001

Israeli warplanes violate Lebanon's airspace.

Manar TV: "Israeli warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, flying over Tyre and Sidon and causing panic (?) among residents. Three fighter-bombers swooped over Tyre at low altitude (?) and then headed northward to fly low over Sidon. The Lebanese Army announced that between 1000 and 1030, Israeli warplanes violated the Lebanese airspace."

Manar TV said, "Israeli jets flying over Tyre made drivers panic and abandon (?) their vehicles to seek shelter in nearby buildings." The TV said "the Personal Representative of the Secretary-General, Mr. de Mistura, 'slammed' the Israeli act and described it as a violation of the Blue Line".

An Nahar headlined: Despite the calls of de Mistura, the Israeli jets violated the Lebanese airspace until Shekka.

Monday, 5 November 2001

News summary for staff of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon.

Mr. de Mistura counted eight violations.

As Safir: A new statement issued on Friday by the United Nations Information Centre, on behalf of the Personal Representative of the Secretary-General, Mr. de Mistura, counted eight Israeli air violations of the Blue Line on Thursday and Friday. The Personal Representative of the Secretary-General, Mr. de Mistura, noted with concern that the Israeli air violations of the Blue Line and the Lebanese airspace were still ongoing until 4 o'clock Friday afternoon despite the repeated United Nations demands to put an end to them.

14 November 2001

Manar TV: "Israeli enemy jets caused supersonic booms over Beirut and Tripoli in the latest violations of Lebanon's airspace that have drawn strong criticism from the United Nations. In a statement, the Personal Representative of the Secretary-General, Mr. de Mistura, noted with extreme concern that Israeli jets had violated Lebanon's airspace and called for an immediate halt to such violations."

15 November 2001

The Daily Star: "Israeli warplanes violated Lebanese airspace for the second straight day on Wednesday, drawing anti-aircraft fire from Hizbullah. Sonic booms were heard across the Bekaa Valley and in Beirut, as Staffan de Mistura, the Personal Representative of the Secretary-General, expressed his 'deepest concern' over what he said could exacerbate an already tense situation."

I kindly ask that the present letter be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 42, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Sélim **Tadmoury**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

United Nations

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Report of the International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January and 31 December 1994

Security Council
Fifty-seventh year

Identical letters dated 4 March 2002 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Security Council

You will remember that, in my letter dated 14 September 2001 (A/56/265-S/2001/764 and Corr.1), I drew to your attention and to the attention of the members of the General Assembly and of the Security Council a letter, dated 9 July 2001, from the President of the International Tribunal for Rwanda, Judge Navanethem Pillay (ibid., annex).

In the report that was attached to her letter, President Pillay made certain projections, in the light of information supplied by the Prosecutor, of how the activities of the International Tribunal for Rwanda were likely to evolve in terms of the conduct of trials. She concluded that, if the Tribunal were to maintain its current structure, it would need a considerable period of time to complete the trials of all those whom it could be anticipated might be prosecuted before it. To address that situation, President Pillay and her colleagues on the bench of the International Tribunal for Rwanda proposed that the judicial capacity of the Tribunal should be enhanced through the establishment of a pool of ad litem judges.

By a letter dated 6 February 2002 (see annex), President Pillay has informed me that the Prosecutor has recently provided her with revised information regarding her investigations programme. I am attaching President Pillay's letter for your consideration and for the consideration of the members of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

In her letter, President Pillay reports that the Prosecutor has advised her that, following a further review of her investigations programme, she has significantly reduced the number of new accused whom she envisages that she might possibly prosecute before the International Tribunal for Rwanda.

President Pillay notes that certain changes accordingly need to be made in the projections of the Tribunal's future trial activities that were contained in the report attached to her letter of 9 July 2001. Corresponding changes also need to be made in the summary that was attached to that report. An amended summary incorporating those changes is attached to President Pillay's letter.

I would be grateful if you would bring the present letter and its attachments to the attention of the members of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Kofi A. **Annan**

Annex

Letter dated 6 February 2002 from the President of the International Tribunal for Rwanda addressed to the Secretary-General

Reference is made to our proposal for the creation of a pool of ad litem judges, submitted to you on 9 July 2001 (A/56/265-S/2001/764, annex, appendix), which is currently under consideration by the Security Council.

We are concerned that the delay occasioned in reaching a decision on our proposal is causing a setback to our trial schedule for this year. I have held discussions with the Prosecutor, Carla Del Ponte, on the concerns raised by the Security Council with regard to her future investigative programme and urged that the programme be revised. The Prosecutor subsequently, in a letter dated 31 January 2002, submitted an outline of her revised prosecution strategy. In this regard, I note the following:

(a) The Prosecutor has submitted a proposal to amend the Tribunal's Rules of Procedure and Evidence to provide for suspects and accused to be transferred for trial to national jurisdictions. Such transfers will relieve the caseload of the Tribunal and expedite the completion of its mandate. I will table this proposal at the next plenary;

(b) The Prosecutor has indicated that no new investigations will be undertaken by her office after the year 2003, and all investigations will be terminated by the year 2004;

(c) The Prosecutor has reduced the number of suspects/accused under investigation from the original number of 136 to 111.

The Prosecutor has stressed that, in relation to the revised number of new investigations (111), the same qualifications apply as in relation to her previous number (136). In particular, she states that there may not be sufficient evidence to support indictments "in a significant number of cases" and that not every indicted person will be arrested. Consequently, it is my understanding that the actual number of new accused will be significantly lower than 111, but that the Prosecutor is unable to give further clarifications at this juncture.

Taking the figure of 111 as a point of departure, it should be recalled that in paragraph 15 of the request (paras. 25-27 of the attachment containing supporting statistics), it was stated that the Prosecutor's original estimate of 136 new accused and approximately 45 new trials would involve 10 new trials every year up to 2005. Using the same average figure of three accused per trial as in the request, 111 new accused would require approximately 37 new trials, a reduction of 8 trials.

Paragraph 31 of the attachment contained three possible rates for successful arrests of new accused (100, 75 and 50 per cent). As mentioned above, an arrest rate of 100 per cent is quite unlikely. The Prosecutor's new estimate provides a basis for revising the original figures as follows:

(a) If 50 per cent of arrests are effected, approximately 55 accused will be added, or approximately 19 new trials. This implies a reduction of 4 trials (from 23 to 19);

(b) If 75 per cent of arrests are effected, approximately 83 accused will b added, or approximately 28 new trials. This implies a reduction of 6 trials (from 3 to 28).

Paragraph 32 of the attachment addressed the number of mandates required t conclude trials of 136 new accused with the present resources. Using the revise figures, if 75 per cent of the new 111 accused were arrested (83 persons), then thre new mandates after 2007 would still be required, although presumably trials woul be expected to conclude during the course of the mandate. Should 50 per cent of th accused be arrested (55 persons), then two four-year mandates would be require after 2007 (2015).

Paragraph 37 of the attachment set out estimates upon the introduction of a litem judges. Assuming that the reform is fully implemented by the beginning 2003, the following estimates may be made:

(a) If 50 per cent of the suspects in the Prosecutor's revised estimate ar arrested, the extra 19 trials could be completed by the end of the third mandat (2007) or early in the fourth mandate (2008);

(b) If 75 per cent of the suspects in the Prosecutor's revised estimate wer arrested, the extra 28 new trials could be completed in the fourth mandate (2008 2009).

Consequently, the Prosecution's reduction of the number of new accused fro 136 to 111 has a limited impact on the likely completion dates of the work of th Tribunal. The new figures will, however, assist the Tribunal in completing i mandate around 2007-2008.

It must be emphasized that, irrespective of the number of new accused wh will actually be transferred to Arusha, it is indispensable for the Tribunal to obtai ad litem judges in order to speed up the trials against the number of accused who a already detained in Arusha, some of whom have been detained for several years. W have recently been informed by the Prosecutor that several of these cases will soo be ready for trial. As mentioned in the request, the trial chambers have very limit capacity to start new trials, with the ongoing 7 trials against 17 accused. Th implementation of the ad litem reform is required as a matter of urgency so th trials may start as soon as the prosecution and the defence are ready to procee rather than having to wait months until one or all of the existing trial chambers ha the capacity to start new cases.

Please find enclosed an updated version of the summary contained in t appendix to my letter dated 9 July 2001 (see appendix).

I respectfully request that these new facts be placed before the Gener Assembly and the Security Council for consideration.

(*Signed*) Judge Navanethem **Pilla**
Preside

Appendix

Revised summary of the request for ad litem judges

Since the first trial started in 1997, the trial chambers of the International Tribunal for Rwanda have rendered eight judgements in respect of nine accused. A total of 7 trials involving 17 accused are in progress. Consequently, 26 of the 54 persons brought before the Tribunal so far (of whom 46 are detained in Arusha and 6 are serving their sentence elsewhere) have either received judgement or are in trial. With the available resources, the trial chambers cannot complete their roll of present cases before 2006-2007, the end of the Tribunal's third mandate.

The Prosecutor has communicated her future investigation programme to the President of the Tribunal, and has subsequently revised her prosecution strategy. This makes it possible to project the possible completion of trials. The Prosecutor intends to arrest up to 111 new accused by 2004, but has stressed that there may not be sufficient evidence to support indictments "in a significant number of cases", and that not every indicted person will be arrested. Consequently, the actual number of new accused can be expected to be significantly lower than 111. Depending on the actual number of indictments and arrests, the Tribunal will be able to complete all trials in the first instance by 2015 (on a 50 per cent arrest rate) by 2018-2019 (75 per cent) or 2020 (100 per cent) with the present resources. Such time frames are not acceptable.

The present draft amendments to the Tribunal Statute in respect of ad litem judges largely follow the solution adopted in Security Council resolution 1329 (2000) for the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia. However, it is proposed that the ad litem judges also be empowered to adjudicate in pre-trial proceedings and that a trial chamber section be composed of ad litem judges only. This is important to avoid delays.

The reform, if implemented in full by the end of 2002, will enable the Tribunal to complete all cases against the present detainees by approximately the end of 2004. The completion of the trials against the projected 111 accused, depending on the arrest rate, will be: 2007-2008 (50 per cent), 2008-2009 (75 per cent) and 2011 (100 per cent).

The creation of a pool of ad litem judges is a more cost-effective solution than continuing with only three trial chambers beyond the decade. In order to save costs, the judges envisage that the chambers will work in shifts.